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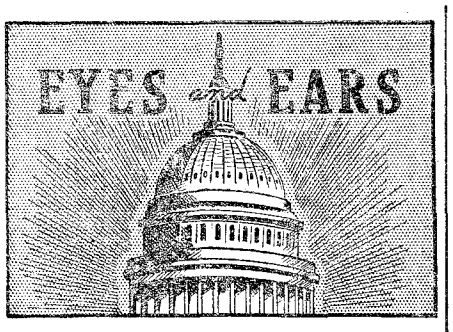
Ohio Units in Fight at Primary to Drive Money Changers' Servants From Congress



By Mark Meechan

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of the most entertaining developments in the checkered career of the Black Lobby Investigating Committee was the plowing up of the now famous letter of Vice-President John N. Garner to his friend, John Henry Kirby, chairman of the Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution.

Mr. Kirby, the committee revealed, wrote a letter to the Vice-President, chiding him for upholding the New Deal betrayal of the Democratic party and its platform.

Mr. Garner, widely regarded as an honest, straightforward gentleman, never dreaming that his private correspondence would be given public scrutiny, wrote this significant reply to Mr. Kirby:

> "You can't do everything you want to and I can't do half what I would like to. You don't control everybody you would like to and I am in a similar fix."

There are sincere friends of the Vice-President around Washington and elsewhere who wonder why he doesn't display his characteristic vigor and independence by getting out of the "similar fix" by resigning his office and giving a complete explanation of his action. They feel that it is not like the John Garner of old to permit himself to be caught in a "fix" without doing something about it.

Of course, it is quite pleasant and very distinguishing to bear the title of Vice-President and to preside over the momentous deliberations of the Senate.

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The Black Committee, by the way, besides getting plenty of front page space in the nation's bigger dailies (particularly the outraged Hearst chain of ultra-patriotic propaganda sheets) is becoming famous as a defense committee for New Deal politics.

All that is necessary to qualify for inquisition by the crusading little Senator from the liberal state of Alabama, is to have organized and spoken against the rumored follies of the present administration.

It is one of the queerest coincidences in all political history that corrupt lobbyism includes and ends with the critics of the Roosevelt administration!

This is not said by way of defending the Liberty League. It is an expression of dismay and surprise that lobby investigating, which could be prosecuted in the true interests of better government, should be so patently used for political ends.

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The vote by which the House of Representatives denied the Black inquisition a $10,000 appropriation for attorney fees also has its surprising and amusing side.

There was more than a suggestion in the decisive action of the Lower House on this comparatively unimportant mat-

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OHIO'S CRUCIAL TEST

ON TUESDAY, May 12th, Ohio goes to the polls in the most important primary election it has ever held.

The Buckeye State, mother of presidents, will find herself that day the Lexington and Concord of a new war for freedom, and Ohio's National Union "minute men" will man the polls to fight the tories of 1936.

The question of whether the people are to choose their own congressional candidates for the November election or whether they are going to permit political machines to pick those candidates is to be answered.

Congressional district assemblies throughout Ohio have labored conscientiously to make their endorsements. Every member of the National Union should support these endorsees, all of whom have been officially approved.

These endorsed candidates, arranged according to congressional districts, are as follows:

1st District—Joseph Dixon, Cincinnati (Democrat).
2nd District—Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, Cincinnati (Democrat).
3rd District—John P. Ridgway, Dayton (Republican).
4th District—H. Kampf, Piqua (Democrat); Robert W. Turner, Port Jefferson (Republican).
5th District—Swan E. Brewster, Hicksville (Republican); Frank C. Kniffin, Napoleon (Democrat).
6th District—Adam Frick, Portsmouth (Democrat).
7th District—Arthur W. Aleshire, Springfield (Democrat); George O. Williams, Richwood (Republican).
9th District—John F. Hunter, Toledo (Democrat); Raymond Hildebrand, Toledo (Republican).
12th District—Arthur P. Lamneck, Columbus (Democrat); Dana W. Collison, Columbus (Republican).
13th District—Henry Hart, Sandusky (Democrat); Charles C. Few, Fostoria (Republican).
14th District—Daniel E. Falkner, Akron (Democrat); Wm. I. Dotson, Akron (Republican).
16th District—H. D. McInroy, Uhrichsville (Democrat); Wm. P. Walter, Massillon (Republican).
17th District—Wm. A. Ashbrook, Johnstown (Democrat); G. A. Mayer, Mansfield (Republican).
18th District—Charles R. Cheeks (Republican).
19th District—M. J. Kirwan, Youngstown (Democrat); H. I. Gardner, Warren (Republican).
20th District—Martin L. Sweeney, Cleveland (Democrat).
21st District—Robert Crosser, Cleveland (Democrat); Harry C. Gahn, Cleveland (Republican).
22nd District—Anthony A. Fleger, Cleveland (Democrat); Frank H. Fagan, Cleveland (Republican).
Congressman at Large—Jos. J. Devney, Cleveland (Democrat) (Full Term); Raymond J. Jeffreys, Lakewood (Republican).

The designation of "Democrat" or "Republican" appears so that members of the Union can vote to nominate the endorsee of their own party.

The National Union for Social Justice wants to nominate *both the Democratic and Republican endorsee* in every district where it has endorsed candidates of both parties.

No endorsee is opposing the other. Each is carrying the National Union banner in his own party primary.

Ohio has the answer to many problems in her hands.

It must not fail.

Cleveland Battles Machine to Re-elect M. L. Sweeney

Cleveland is the scene of two primary contests vital to the National Union for Social Justice.

The Gongwer-Pyke machine, from which the eminent power-trust counsel, Newton D. Baker, is retiring, is waging a bitter fight against Congressman Martin L. Sweeney.

Congressman Sweeney's unanimous endorsement by the National Union's Twentieth District Assembly and his further endorsement by William R. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and by railroad brotherhoods, is bringing organized labor shoulder to shoulder with the National Union to press Sweeney's candidacy to success.

Cleveland's suburban district, the twenty-second, is witnessing the heroic struggle of Dr. Frank H. Fagan, independent Republican and NUSJ endorsee, against the millionaire Hooverite, Congressman C. Bolton, for the Republican nomination, and Anthony Fleger, ex-mayor of Parma, Ohio, National Union choice, against the Gongwer-Pyke machine for the Democratic nomination.

National Union in Crucial Test

Sweeney Leading Fight in Buckeye State for NUSJ Candidates: Election on May 12

OHIO'S 250,000 militant members of the National Union for Social Justice, rallying to the battle cry of their national leader to "Drive the Money Changers' Servants Out of Congress", are laboring day and night to nominate at Ohio's primary election, Tuesday, May 12th, congressional candidates of both political parties, who are pledged to the National Union's sixteen point program.

Marshalled by their 1,250 unit presidents and directed by State Supervisor Sylvester V. McMahon, this army of a quarter million voters is holding mass meetings, distributing literature, making house to house canvasses and exerting every effort to impress Ohio citizens with the necessity of nominating the congressional candidates endorsed by the National Union for Social Justice, instead of permitting the political bosses to hand pick the candidates.

Sweeney and Bigelow Lead

From the shores of Lake Erie in the north, where the Twentieth District organization is fighting to nominate Father Coughlin's champion and defender in Congress, Congressman Martin L. Sweeney, over the "rubber stamp" candidate of Cleveland's political boss, to the Ohio River, where the Second District forces are battling for the veteran liberal, Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, the contest is being waged.

Interest in this unique campaign, among the first of its kind in the nation, is flaming to a white heat which promises to bring to the polls the greatest outpouring of voters Ohio has ever seen.

Precinct and township squads, composed of six to ten workers, afoot and with autos, to get out the vote and watchers to insure honest balloting and counting, will man every voting place in Ohio.

Coughlin Broadcast

A state wide speaking campaign with Congressman William Lemke, co-author of the Frazier-Lemke Bill as the headliner, delivering addresses at Sidney, Dayton, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Tiffin, will be climaxed by Father Charles E. Coughlin, accepting the Ohio organization's invitation to go on the air over an all-Ohio network arranged by the Ohio units, on Sunday, May 10th, from 3 to 3:30 p. m. [Ohio time].

Wherever possible, two candidates have been endorsed by the Congressional District Assemblies,

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England Aroused by Her Diplomatic Position

League of Nations Confesses Impotency as Empire Faces Threat on Third Front

By Justin Soval

Washington, D. C.—Those who watch the ever-changing European scene, see no change in the precarious position of the British Empire. The natural need of three great peoples for immediate expansion is the constant and growing menace to the farflung empire.

The perfecting of a close and lasting alliance with France is the imperative immediate course of the British diplomats. That, of course, is made extremely difficult because of the necessity France feels to obstruct effective sanctions against Italy and to maintain a disinterested attitude toward any effort of the League of Nations to force Italy into an immediate peace conference.

France, in the minds of most competent observers, cannot afford to antagonize Italy for fear the all-too-friendly relationship now existing between Italy and the German Reich might blossom into an alliance that would place Germany in a dominantly commanding position in the dispute over a remilitarized Rhineland.

Makes Deal With Turk

Mussolini's every move in East Africa seems carefully planned for the purpose of forcing Great Britain to insist on stronger measures against Italy. The Duce thus keeps open the breach between the nationalistic interests of France and the British Empire.

It is undoubtedly the tightness of her diplomatic position which led Great Britain to play her alleged part in conniving at the Turks' breach of the Lausanne Treaty, when they remilitarized the Dardanelles. Britain understood early in the League discussions of the Italo-Ethiopian war, that effective sanctions against Italy would be impossible. She realized that, to protect her colonial and commercial interests along the Nile and in the Sudan, the sinews of war must be denied Italy.

The move of Dictator Mustapha Kemal Ataturk had, as one of its main objectives, the cutting off from Italy of Rumanian oil supplies. It has long been understood that a cordial understanding prevailed between Mustapha Kemal and the British Foreign Office.

Latest evidence of the tight spot in which British diplomats find themselves was the ill-timed effort made by Anthony Eden to browbeat the League nations into a more determined opposition to the Italian conquest of Ethiopia.

League Confesses Failure

The League Council admitted that the effort to bring about peace negotiations had completely collapsed on the rock of Mussolini's absolute refusal to accept the League's terms. That meant the virtual admission that the League is powerless, bankrupt of prestige or authority.

Almost immediately, while the League Council was deliberating a new resolution of censure against Italy, Eden warned the assembly that Britain was prepared to act in the interest of collective security so long as other nations would do so but no longer.

He added: "If, as a consequence of the final outcome of this dispute, the authority of the League were so shaken that its future utility as the best instrument for the preservation of international peace were placed in doubt, then we should each of us have to consider the policy which in that situation it would be our duty to pursue."

Those words are quite generally interpreted as an Englishman's about-the-bush way of telling the League nations that if they don't play Britain's game of sanctions and more sanctions, Britain will walk out on the League.

"Tony" Eden Takes a Walk

In other words, British colonial interests in Africa must be protected at any cost.

There was no walking out on the League because it did not brand Japan an aggressor in Manchuria and place her under colonial sanctions.

Mr. Eden, in his speech, praised the League covenant as the best instrumentality for protecting universal peace and upbraided the conferring nations for holding their obligations lightly under the covenant. Well enough, but such inspired and inspiring words cannot mark Great Britain's indifference when the danger of war flared forth in the Orient.

Great nations cannot be indifferent to the peace of the world at any time under any circumstances, if they would have world support when their own dear interests are involved.

Anthony Eden should have read Britain's Act of Sorrow for her past omissions, rather than threaten that she would "consider the policy which it would be our duty to pursue" if the League nations do not rally to the spirited defense of Britain's African interests.

Eden's statement means that she may seek other means than the Covenant to protect her interests.

What else is Italy doing now but what Britain guardedly threatens to do?

THE WEEK IN THE WORLD

May Day Around the Globe

Celebration of the first day of May had its counterpart in the spring festivals of the goddesses of fertility of India and Egypt. The idea was carried over to Rome where the festival of the Roman goddess Flora covered the period from April 28 to May 3. In medieval England, the chief feature of the May Day celebration was the Maypole, decorated with flowers and streamers, the ends of which were held by dancers, who circled about the pole, weaving intricate patterns as they passed each other in the dance. In the United States children dance around a Maypole in the many public parks, while in some regions, it is customary for the children to hang baskets of flowers on doorknobs.

Since 1889, May Day is commemorated, both in Europe and the Americas, by labor demonstrations, the date having been set aside by the Second Socialist International. In recent years, under the guise of labor, Communists parade on this day.

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Russia

Moscow, Russia—The world wide activities of the Communists are directed from this central headquarters. Scoffing at the very idea of religion, and given over to the glorification of efficiency and the machine, the subjection of the individual to the state and the submergence of his rights in regard to the sacred principle of private property, the Communists are assiduously endeavoring to spread their false and deceitful doctrines throughout the world and to destroy the blood-purchased blessings of democratic government. The radio, the newspaper, socialized education, the censored press—every device of propaganda—is employed. It took the Soviet leaders 10 years to complete subjection of the Russian peasants. Who can estimate the cost in untold suffering, in barbaric cruelties, in life itself, to gain this mastery over a whole people. The Communist leaders are bent on destroying the last vestiges of Christian civilization, cherished throughout nineteen centuries despite bitter persecution. They would replace it with a tyranny revolting in its means and its end.

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Mexico

Mexico City, Mexico—With the deportation of Calles, confirmation was given by him of the avowed Communistic activities throughout Mexico under the Cardenas government. Moscow proposes to use Mexico as a base from which to bombard the United States with subversive ideas, as well as to operate in the Latin-American countries. Marked advances have been made in the form of socialized education, religious persecution, press censorship, and the idealistic Six Year Plan. Openly for Communism.

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Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil—Communism has met with severe reverses under the strong leadership of President Vargas of Brazil. Recent arrests prove that Moscow is financing dissension and revolution. One of the key posts in South America, every effort will be made to overthrow the present government. Openly against Communism.

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Paraguay

Paraguay — Formation of the Fascist regime in Paraguay is regarded by some as merely a "front" for the Moscow dictatorship. If such is the case, it is only a matter of time before the Red Serpent will lift its head and strike at this agricultural country.

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Spain

Madrid—The ousting of President Zamora by the more radical groups is looked upon as a deliberate move by Moscow paving the way for the Soviet Republic of Spain to include Portugal. He was too headstrong, refusing to accept their dictates. Openly for Communism led by the soviet ring-leaders. Opposed bitterly by the Catholic and conservative faction. The clash of the two give rise to the frequent reports of revolution.

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France

Paris—The Franco-Russian Mutual Aid Treaty reflects the strategy of the Communist leaders in trading their conceded military strength for recognition from France. While the real Frenchman at heart is peace-loving and quiet, French statesmen think in a different vein. No doubt the French leader, Flandin, through whose efforts the treaty was made, believed he acted in the interest of France. The average Frenchman is opposed to Communism, but the French statesmen are willing to bargain, with their country as collateral, for power.

Latin American Nations Favor Parley on League With U. S.

Washington, D. C.—The Latin-American Peace Conference proposed by President Roosevelt promises to materialize into permanently better relations. The conference is planned for this summer in Buenos Aires. Of the 17 countries invited, all but Paraguay, Ecuador and Bolivia already have sent formal acceptances.

Three of the Latin-American governments proposed that a League of Nations of North and South America be formed. Also included in the suggested agenda were co-operation in the restriction of armaments and revision of the trade and tariff barriers as well as expansion of the Monroe Doctrine.

Suggest American League

Presidents Alfonso Lopez of Colombia, Rafael Trujillo of the Dominican Republic and Jorge Ubico of Guatemala united in suggesting the formation of an American League, not only to preserve the peace of the Americas, but also as an effective aid for the furtherance of world peace. President Ubico proposed that the members be pledged to mutual assistance in case of aggression against any one of their members by an outside power. He also suggested the creation of a permanent court of inter-American justice, similar to The Hague, for prompt settlement of disputes within the Americas by arbitration.

President Lopez, viewed the conference as "destined to have a fruitful repercussion in the international life, not only in this hemisphere, but also in the rest of the world."

President Trujillo suggested that such an organization hold periodic general assemblies, and be represented permanently by a directive council.

President Augustin P. Justo of Argentina wrote: "Within the universal interdependence there is no room for regional distinctions nor for the separation of continents, but a consolidation of peace among the nations of America will always be a valuable contribution to the same aims which are followed in the world order."

Claiming that "it is not enough to establish a juridical system, no matter how perfect, to destroy the germs of international conflict," President Alessandri of Chile proposed a three point program of moral, economic and military "disarmament."

President Barnet of Cuba saw in the conference a hope of rendering "tangible the lofty principles of equality and independence of states through the loyal and effective submission of all, great and small, to the sole empire of right."

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Graphic Writers Expose Russia Under Communism

Realities Are in Grim Contrast to Picture Drawn by Fluent Propagandists

By the Foreign Editor

WITH May Day observances throughout the world marking the progress of communism, red Russia, subjugating all individuality to the welfare of the collective state, takes stock of the progress of its ten-year plan. Success of "the plan" has become the new religion of Russia.

Valentina I. Sinitsyna, a flax puller of the Tuman machine-tractor station in western Siberia, is given a heroine's role in the Moscow News. At a conference of leading hemp and flax growers with government and party leaders, Valentina told how she had overfulfilled her plan.

"In order to fulfill the plan you must love your machine, you must take care of it, grease it often, and see that there are no breakdowns, for if the machine stands idle it does not allow us to fulfill the plan. If you take care of your machine, however, it will never deceive you."

In this charming Russian girl child speaks the whole spirit of the Russia of the soviets. The machine, the plan, is at once the ideal and the end of the peasant's life.

Propagandist Picture

The Moscow News, English language weekly edited by M. M. Borodin, makes out the best possible case for the soviet. Selected paragraphs from its March 25th edition give the high points of the country's progress — all material and all propagandist.

"Soviet railroad efficiency has been increasing from month to month," declares a leading editorial. "Carloadings have risen daily, freight schedules have been more closely followed, trains have been made up and dispatched with ever growing rapidity."

Another item, written with the ability of the skilled propagandist, gives more of the bright picture:

"There is a compartment filled with flowers and gifts, also handshakes, embraces, farewell smiles, kisses and a band playing a lively march tune from the soviet film, 'Happy Fellows,' as Audrey Mosson, British railway workers' 15-year-old delegate of peace and friendship, left the soviet capital on the first lap of her return journey. . . . 'I shall come back as soon as I can,' Audrey, waving enthusiastically, called out of the compartment window as the train started toward Leningrad."

Vitamins by State Edict

The individual's subjection to state control extends even to his food and medical care, in spite of himself. Anti-rickets vitamins and other things that are considered good for the Russians are put into their food by the state before it is distributed to them. The Moscow News records:

"With their introduction into chocolate, marmalade, biscuits, milk, margarine and other food products, the production of vitamins in the Soviet Union is being transferred from the laboratory to the factory.

"Anti-scurvy vitamin C and anti-rickets vitamin D have already been introduced into many food products. Sugar plums, caramels and marmalade candy containing vitamin C are being produced in several factories in Leningrad and Moscow and bakeries are also producing tasty biscuits containing it."

Create Five Classes

Exposure of some of the contrasting realities in Soviet Russia is provided by Alexei B. Liberov in his pamphlet, "I Was a Communist."

"Communism," he says, "promised to do away with all classes. On the contrary, it has built up at least five different classes in society. (1) The highest is that to which the Communist officials belong. They are the legal and tyrannical descendants of the household of the Czar and the former nobility. (2) The second consists of the upstarts who have received some training in science and engineering, the so-called engineers and technicians. (3) The third embraces the 'Udarniki' or shock workers. (4) The fourth consists of the party members: 2,000,000 in a population of over 160,000,000. (5) The fifth consists of the factory workers, dressed in rags and tatters, working at least ten hours a day, earning about $10 a month in American money, deprived of all domestic and civil and political freedom and condemned to an existence far worse than the forced labor in Siberia in the days of the Czar."

Consistent with the reports of hundreds of thousands of prisoners perishing while working on the construction of the White Sea Canal, Mr. Liberov asserts that the man power of Russia is gigantic, and for that reason the Communists, who live in comparative luxury, are indifferent to the fate of millions of peasants and workers who are starving or freezing to death.

Two Millions Rule 160

"The Communist believes that the end justifies the means. Lying, murder, theft, forgery, adultery, blasphemy, corruption of the young, dishonoring of parents, every conceivable vice is tolerated and encouraged if only the cause of the Soviet State be advanced."

Of Russia's 160 million population, only 2 million belong to the Communist party. Thus the blind and uncompromising obedience exacted by the Soviet State means "the slavery of 158 million Russians for the private gain and exploitation of 2 million Communists." Any protest against the inhuman treatment suffered by the peasants and workers is branded as sabotage or counter-revolution and the victim is shot or exiled.

The report that "Soviet collectivization of Russian agriculture was accomplished willingly is a monstrous lie," as evidenced by the forcible de-

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Test at Ohio Polls Tuesday

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one a Democrat and one a Republican, so that the Republican members of the National Union may nominate their candidate and the Democratic members may do likewise. Any other program would have disenfranchised a portion of the membership because they would have had no candidate for whom to vote.

If the National Union succeeds in nominating both its endorsed Republican and Democratic congressional candidates in any district, it will be in the same position as the money changers have been in the years past; namely, whoever wins at the November election will be an endorsee of the National Union for Social Justice, and the people are assured a liberal representative from that particular district in Congress.

Outstanding among the battles being waged are those in the First and Second Districts at Cincinnati, in the Fourth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-Second Districts, the last two in Cleveland.

Cincinnati Contest Hot

In Cincinnati, Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow and Joseph Dixon, his running mate, overwhelming endorsees of the National Union, are fighting the "Belly" Leonard Democratic machine for the First and Second District nominations.

In the Fourth, various farm and other organizations are seeking to oust the present incumbent, Frank L. Kloeb. H. Kampf, of Piqua, is the National Union's endorsee opposing Kloeb in the primary, and Robert W. Turner, of Port Jefferson, is the N. U. S. J.'s Republican standard bearer. Kloeb's failure to sign the Frazier-Lemke petition is responsible for much of his opposition.

John F. Hunter, Democrat, and Raymond Hildebrand, Republican, are the National Union's endorsees opposing Congressman Warren J. Duffy in the Ninth District in Toledo.

Resentment against Duffy is keen because of his attitude during Toledo's bank crisis and because it was upon his motion that the nefarious Smith Bill, seeking to hamstring the National Union and kindred organizations, was recommended for passage in the House.

Congressman William L. Fiesin-

(Continued in next column)

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EYES and EARS

Continued from Page 1

ter that the law makers and masters of appropriations were not purely objective in their formal chastisement of the Black Committee.

There was the foundation of an inkling that the punitive majority resented the temerity of the Black Committee in revealing that several Congressmen had taken up a common abode with one of the big utility lobbyists (everybody chipping in).

Perhaps the House wants to go on record confirming the old English principle that a man's home is his castle, and that he may harbor there whom he will, regardless of committees benevolently appointed to search out hazards to the singleness of purpose of elected representatives of the people.

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Bits of planned publicity on the bonus payment are being sprinkled lightly through the public press.

As soon as the extremely controversial tax bill is out of the way, the propaganda flood gates will be let down and the nation will be virtually inundated with news about the soldiers' bonds, checks and their payment.

Human interest stories will predominate so that this forced New Deal liberality may be exhausted of its utmost veteran's-vote-pulling-power.

During the superheated weeks of the forthcoming presidential campaign, alert citizens will have an unusual opportunity to observe how quickly politicians can change their ground when self-advantage dictates their actions.

While the New Deal administration was on the defensive—through the necessity of passing additional tax legislation so that they could go into the campaign with the theory that at least the "regular" budget was in balance—the soldiers' bonus was a scapegoat to which the New Deal transferred its tax sins.

Tomorrow, with tax legislation out of the public eye and therefore forgotten, the Bonus payment will not be kicked around so much by New Deal propagandists. It will be embraced as a vote-getting gift from heaven and used as such to the very limit of discretion.

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Congressmen who favored the so-called Patman plan of paying the bonus—that is, without an additional $1,800-million interest bonus for the bankers—are keeping a sharp eye on the manipulations of the Treasury Department, as the day approaches for turning the confusing series of bonds and checks into money that can be spent.

Test at Ohio Polls Tuesday

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ger's refusal to join the petitioners on the Frazier-Lemke Bill and his associations with Lobbyist Smith during the fight on the Wheeler-Reyburn Holding Company Death Penalty Bill has brought the wrath of his constituents upon him. Henry Hart, mayor of Sandusky, municipal ownership crusader, is the National Union's Democratic choice against Fiesinger and Charles C. Few of Fostoria, dirt farmer, is the N. U. S. J. Republican endorsee.

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REV. CHAS. E. COUGHLIN
Editor-in-Chief

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COMMUNISM OR SOCIAL JUSTICE

COMMUNISM OR SOCIAL JUSTICE: take your choice! There is no middle course. No other alternative can arise from the ruins of that modern Capitalism which, throughout the world today, is visibly dissolving before our very eyes. Except to the purblind Bourbonism of the individualistic capitalist himself—with his ostrich-like propensity to think himself safe, if only he can hide his head in the sand, though exposing his whole bulky body to destruction—modern Capitalism is doomed.

Highly subsidized propaganda may continue to obscure the causes of our economic plight. Our financial dictators may even restore some semblance of prosperity, as spurious as it must prove evanescent, only to plunge us the more remorselessly into a deeper slough of despond.

But to date, industry shows no signs of being able to absorb our eleven-million unemployed. Every month, some 80,000 youths leave our schools to look in vain for jobs. With his life-work lying shattered all around him, and every prospect for the morrow still clouded in dark eclipse, not one man in a million but groans, at least in secret, under the heavy iron hand of this international banker-made depression!

Communism Breeding Dictators

But when the worm makes its proverbial but inevitable turn, can we doubt the direction? Look beyond the seas. Wherever Capitalism has blindly flouted and rejected Social Justice, the outraged masses, in a fury of desperation, fly to the most extravagant Communistic extremes. In Red Russia, Communism already holds in thrall at least one-eighth of the human race and one-sixth of the territorial surface of the globe. In China, no one knows how many millions are ready to jump into the jaws of the Bolshevist beast. Soviet money in Spain, as well as Mexico, is successfully feeding the fires of revolution.

Few Americans, however, know Europe well enough to realize that Communism affords a clue to the rise and survival of those phenomena—typical of our time—the twin dictators, Mussolini and Hitler. When the Fascists marched on Rome in 1922, the Red Flag was flying over every public building from the Alps to the toe of Italy's geographical boot. To his forcible suppression of Communist discontent, Mussolini owes his otherwise unintelligible power and prestige as the universally acclaimed *Duce,* the Liberator of his native land.

And the proud Prussian Junkers, and the imperious money-magnates and munition-makers, and the supercilious, stiffly starched, caste-ridden military magnificoes of the German Reich: how came they ever to bend the knee to a foreign upstart of ambiguous antecedents and merely subaltern rank, and to swear solemn oaths of blind obedience to Herr Hitler, as Der Fuehrer, with practically omnipotent powers?

Key to British Backslidings

Why has Great Britain feared to apply those much-betrumpeted sanctions that, by crippling his Ethiopian campaign, would discredit Il Duce at home, and probably defeat and depose him from power?

Why does British diplomacy today, in unblushing oblivion of all its self-righteous pretenses in the League of Nations and at Locarno, openly support Hitler's aggression in the Rhineland against France, except that the financial forces—so far-sighted and incomparably well-informed, that control the Bank of England, and hence most political movements throughout the world—are profoundly convinced that any plan to clip the wings of either of the twin dictators would infallibly enfeeble the only effective bulwarks now keeping continental Communism in subjection?

London knows only too well that to dethrone the dictators would but tap the smouldering volcanoes of social disaffection, and release such a Communistic conflagration as must inevitably consume the last shreds of banker-control over the capitalistic world.

No longer can our smugly self-satisfied Capitalist defer his resolve to stare Communism straight in the face. For the whole force of the Communist case resides in the woeful reality of those grievances against which it revolts—grievances which Social Justice more consistently denounces and which Social Justice alone can effectively cure. Especially that gravest of all abuses, which Communists everywhere decline to face—the periodical confiscation of private property by international bankers through their private control of gold and their arbitrary manufacture and destruction of money and of the world's purchasing power.

Communism's False Front

In its appeal to American workers, and especially to ingenious and high-minded youth, Communism invariably presents a false and fallacious front. What so simple, so seductive, so delightfully naive and idyllic as this concept of Communism, dangled alluringly before recruits for the Young Communists' League, as a purely economic system, a workers' republic wherein private property is supplanted by common ownership to control production, not for profit, but solely for use?

But tear off the sheep's clothing! So far from being a simple scheme of needed economic reform, Communism is a portentous philosophy subverting every phase of civilized life. And a phenomenon so portentous can be unfolded only in a definition no less portentous. Communism is a metaphysico-ethico-historico-socio-domestico-economico-political system which pretends to invest the proletariat—but in reality endows a few omnipotent dictators—with the ownership and operation of all the instruments of the production, distribution and exchange of wealth, so that everyone must work for the State or starve. That, all that, and nothing less than that, is the Communism that today threatens to supplant Capitalism with a violent and uncompromising overthrow of Christian civilization. Examine, therefore, the Marxian.

A False Philosophy of Life

1. *Marxian Metaphysics:* Materialistic atheism: nothing exists but matter and force; no God, no master, no soul, no free will, no moral responsibility, no hereafter. The Omnipotent God being superseded by the Omnipotent State.
2. *Marxian Ethics:* Social hedonism: the end of man and the purpose of human life is pleasurable sensation ensuing from the enjoyment of material goods. *This end always justifies every means.* There is no right, no wrong, except what helps or hinders the Communist revolution.
3. *Marxian History:* Economic determinism, or the "materialistic interpretation of history": all our ideology, all our ideals, morality, law, religion ("the opium of the people"), all civilized institutions, like the family and private property, have been invented by the exploiting classes to keep the laboring masses enslaved.
4. *Marxian Sociology:* The Class Struggle: all social progress has been produced by war between the exploited and exploiters. Therefore, progress demands the destruction, even by force and violence, of all capitalistic governments and social institutions.
5. *Marxian Domestic Life:* Marriage is a bourgeois invention, chiefly to keep woman enslaved. Therefore, free love, marriage and divorce by simple registration; children belong, not to parents, but to the State.

A False Philosophy of Liberty

Red Russia supplies the full refutation of Communism both as a *philosophy* and as a *fact:* the warfare against God, wholesale persecution and murder of priests, ministers, rabbis, and other believers; free love, farcical divorces, widespread immorality among youth, dictatorship, not of, but over the proletariat, by a few omnipotent commissars; universal conscript labor, universal bread lines, famine, starvation, Siberian exile; extinction of all human rights and liberties.

But before this deluge breaks over our United States, rational men will realize that the cure for Capitalism is not Communism but *Social Justice.*

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Living Annual Wage Is Paid—to Spies

Espionage to Prevent and Defeat Strikes Takes $80-Million Toll of Industry Yearly

By the Labor Editor

QUIETLY, during the past week, a subcommittee of the Committee on Labor and Education of the United States Senate has taken testimony with respect to some of the activities of the National Labor Relations Board, with a view of presenting preliminary evidence sufficient to justify a full committee investigation. Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin is conducting these hearings and disclosing evidence almost unbelievable to a well-nigh shockproof nation.

In the proceedings that already have held the attention of the National Labor Relations Board, evidence has been re-presented to this Senate subcommittee, so that there is being perfected a preliminary record to be brought to the floor of the Senate.

The investigation will cover the violation of rights of free speech and assembly, the undue interference with the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively; and if the preliminary revelations are indicative of the final results, the decent and respectable citizens of this nation will be shocked to find abuses never dreamed of in the earlier and more violent days of industrial conflict.

40,000 Get Living Wage

One thing has already been proven: The living annual wage is being paid, by some of the most prominent industrialists in the nation, to approximately 40,000 men in the ranks of labor. It is a base pay of a minimum of $175 a month, and ranges in instances as high as $400 a month. The giant steel companies pay it, the automotive manufacturers pay it, the packers pay it, the textile interests pay it, the chemical and power people pay it, the American railways pay it consistently. It is found in the mining industries; it is found in shipping; it is found in every branch of commerce, manufacture, and transportation — and even in the fisheries.

Long years ago we read in our history books that during the time of the American revolution a third of the colonists supported the Tories of England. History gives us that brilliant contrast with General Howe living in luxury at Philadelphia, with gold provided in ample sufficiency for the Tory blackguards who took the King's shilling for the service of imperialism.

The other side of the picture was General Washington with his half-starved troops on the hillsides of Valley Forge. Just as the gold of imperialism gave the adequate wage in the trying days of revolutionary America, so does imperialistic industry today pay to some 40,000 workmen the King's shilling for the betrayal of human rights.

They Are Industry's Spies

The living annual wage is found in America, but it is the wage of the spy! The living annual wage is attainable if men in the ranks of labor will but betray their fellow men and report on all labor activities to the leading industrialists of the country.

Heber Blankenhorn, economist for the National Labor Relations Board, with a background of social and economic study in the realm of labor extending over many years of experience in both this country and England, gave to the Senate subcommittee the story of organized espionage, the story of strikebreaking organizations, and particularly the story of the unholy alliance between the detective agency, on the one hand, and the laboratory for the munitions of the private wars of the industrialists on the other.

Specifically, he testified concerning an organization whose work it was to manufacture the tear gas, the vomit gas, and the Thompson submachine guns, to be used by the industrialists against the organized forces of labor in cases of strikes. This organization is not only a manufacturer but also a broker of guns, grenades, and billies, a broker of armored cars and Smith & Wesson pistols—so that the dual service of providing munitions and arms is rendered the American industrialist by this organization. Operating in unison with it is the Railway Audit and Inspection Company, conducting its organized espionage and strikebreaking companies.

Detective Service Is Mask

Supporting the movement are 7,000 to 8,000 private detective agencies situated in 50 cities of the United States, whose principal work over the years is not the detection of crime but rather pure and unadulterated espionage on the activities of the rank and file of America's industrial workers.

The Railway Audit and Inspection Company is supplemented by the activities of Pinkerton, Burns, Thiel, Bergoff, Baldwin & Phelps, Sherman Service, Sherwood, and others.

The colossal profits of these gigantic espionage organizations cannot be estimated, but they may be indicated by the testimony that Bergoff and Waddell, between 1907 and 1925, paid in salaries and dividends to the three partners of this organization the sum of $10-million.

This organization, it was testified, openly supplies the munitions and the arms, while at the same time the interlocking company, carrying on its espionage service, hires its service out to the industrialists to prevent strikes or to break strikes wherever they occur. The private detective agencies openly solicit their business directly from the industrialists, circulating among the manufacturers on a competitive basis.

Agencies Solicit Plants

Examples of their activities are found in the circular sent, for example, by the O'Neill Agency of Detroit, Mich., to the Detroit manufacturers. These letters of solicitation are classics in psychology. In the opening paragraphs they paint in glowing terms the growth of organized labor nationally or in the community and attempt to put the fear of God in the heart of the industrialist when they threaten him with the necessity of having to pay a living wage unless something is done. From the point of view of fear, they capitalize every selfish instinct, and then they commence in the paragraphs immediately following to sell their own nefarious services.

They give the industrialist no opportunity to escape. If the plant is unorganized, they skillfully explain how they can keep it unorganized. If the plant is organized, they insinuate how labor organizations can be broken up, by simply placing the spies of the industrialists in the ranks of organized labor to cause dissension, jealousy, and discord.

They boast openly that no labor unit is too small to accommodate the spy, and none too large to suppress his influence. Reluctant to give the names of satisfied customers, they are content to point with pride to the long history of successful operation as private detectives, and attribute that length of history to the successful service of organized industry. The great plea in the solicitation is for a personal interview, and it is in this personal interview that they reveal the precise methods of destroying the effectiveness of labor organizations.

Costly to Manufacturer

But they have other wares for sale. Their spies prepare a card index for the manufacturer of the labor activities of any or all of his employees. They reveal what happens in each organization meeting, for their operatives carry the union card. They foment discord and do all in their power to break faith with their fellow workers, if a strike occurs. Then usually, in case of a strike, the activities of the industrialist are shifted to any one of the many corporations whose sole function in the industrial picture is to wage bitter and unceasing warfare against labor.

The economics of the industrialist's war against labor present startling evidence that in many an instance the industrialist pays to these detective agencies, to these strikebreaking organizations, and to these manufacturers of industrial munitions far more than is asked by labor in additional compensation.

Labor Board Evicted

As the testimony continued into the week of April 19, there was programmed even more startling and staggering facts which concern the last resort of industry in its fight against labor. Vigilantes of Arkansas, in open defiance of the power and authority of government, escorted under intimidation and duress and actual physical force members of the Labor Relations Board to the boundary line, so that not even the truth might be told about labor conditions in Arkansas.

The classified section of the telephone directory may list the names of many an honest man available to ferret out crime in behalf of respectable citizens who do not care to entrust their private affairs to the public police. A private detective may serve in many an honest and honorable capacity; but at the same time it must be borne in mind that among the agencies listed are those whose principal function is to supply the spy to the American industrialist, who pays an estimated total of more than $80-million a year in wages to the 40,000 spies in the labor unions alone.

Wholly apart from the activities of these detective agencies are the company-maintained bureaus of espionage where men are hired within the plant to carry to the executive office the tale of every activity respecting labor in its efforts to organize and bargain collectively for a living and just annual wage.

Wallace and Food Gamblers Fight over Market Control

Our national buying power is at stake. It is being fought over by Henry Wallace and his New Dealers on the one side, and the food gamblers of the nation on the other.

Their fight literally puts our farmers between "The Devil and the deep blue sea". We have been burned up by the speculative system of fixing farm commodity prices, and have been "sunk" by the New Deal. "Heads they win, tails we lose!"

The public press tells us, "Wheat Firmer," "Recent Selling Wave Subsides"—but the price still goes down.

Weather conditions, crop conditions, import conditions, are no longer factors in price determination. The only factor is whether or not our food gamblers want a profit, and we can be sure that profit for them is always made on the "short" side of the market.

"When Thieves Fall Out"

We have somewhere heard the expression, "When thieves fall out", and happened to think of it right here. Of course we are not calling Wallace, or the food gamblers thieves.

It is only when one steals a loaf of bread to feed his hungry family that he is a thief, and is put in jail for it. If any person, or organization, steals the whole United States, they are heroes, and have to be rewarded accordingly.

The *AAA* crowd, even down to those who "collect the plums" locally, are anxious to see prices collapse, hoping that will "prove" it was the *AAA* that was holding them up (to a 58 per cent level).

In their intrenched position as "short-sellers", food gamblers can make their profits much easier and much more safely in putting prices down. This shows "common cause" between the *AAA* and food gamblers.

Fight Is Over Control

Mr. Wallace seems to wish to take over control of all "food gambling". We do hope that that million dollar "deficiency judgment", which Dantie Pierce is said to hold over the head of Mr. Wallace, has nothing to do with the Wallace ambition.

Our food gamblers are perfectly happy with the big, fat, juicy, sweet "plum", ($10-billion worth of farm products annually) which they now control, and they seem to object to sharing control over the "boodle" with Mr. Wallace. And so "the fight is on".

Senator Pope, the Democratic Senator from Idaho, according to the Associated Press, says that he is going to act at once toward changing the old grain futures act to a new commodity exchange act.

Wallace claims that this new act will "limit, or abolish short-selling". It sounds good. So did all those promises that have been made to us every two years since 1920.

If this new act goes through, it will put control of all of our commodity exchanges in the hands of a commodity exchange commission, composed of the secretary of agriculture, secretary of commerce and attorney general.

"Out of the frying pan, into the fire!"

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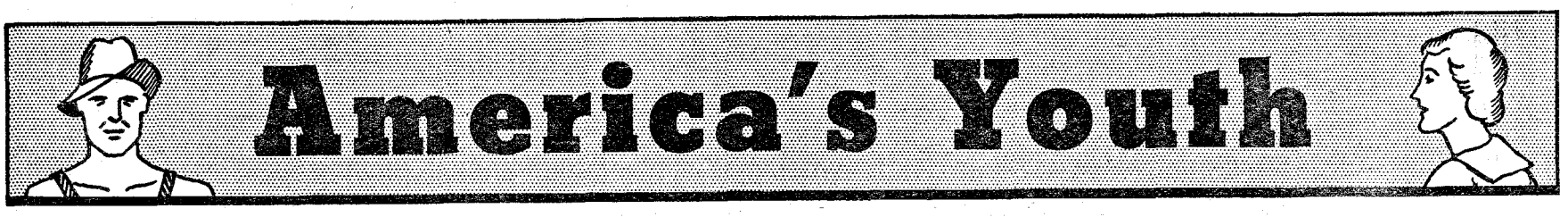

Expect Defeat of Youth Act

Senate Bill, Sponsored by Radical Groups, too "Provident"

For some weeks we have probed, studied and tried to learn details of Senate Bill 3658, known as "The American Youth Act."

While we realize that, as Maxine Davis points out, there are probably close to 4 million young people of "The Lost Generation," the kind President Roosevelt referred to as having "walked the streets looking for jobs that never turned up" and that government must do something for them to continue the $50-million National Youth Administration work now in progress, we predict that the National Youth Act will die in committee.

It savors too much of the Townsend Plan applied to youth. It would provide for wages, tuition, work of all sorts for unemployed youth and high school and college students. It provides a system of vocational training and employment on public enterprises, administrative boards composed of one-third youth leaders, one-third representatives of organized labor and one-third social service, educational and consumers' groups to administer and control its projects.

There are many favorable points to the bill but its sponsorship by radical groups like the American Youth Congress, and the fact that more and more young people are finding jobs, will make legislators fear and avoid it.

While not as costly as the Townsend Plan, the Youth Act still would run into many hundreds of millions of dollars, and it would stifle the initiative of many thousands of young people who are willing and expect to pioneer their own way.

Even the president of the National Student Federation of America, Tom Neblett, a young man who has worked his way to leadership against terrific odds, has deserted sponsorship of the bill for good reasons.

YOUTH MUST CHOOSE

—Linoleum block print design cut by Henry John Keane for SOCIAL JUSTICE.

"The Lost Generation" Does Not Always Stand Idly By

Miss Maxine Davis, a newspaper writer on the west coast, last month mothered a volume that, while containing an occasional grain of truth, is certainly not in accord with our observation of facts.

Bemoaning the financial debacle of 1929 that "sponged up bank accounts and frightened the solvent," the writer sympathizes with youth, yet feels that youth is doing little to help itself. "Everywhere," she tells us, "I heard the low moaning of 'I want a job,' said with less and less conviction, always waiting for Cousin Charlie or Uncle Joe to ease them into a position."

There is, it seems, no constructive effort to help the "lost generation" and youth itself stands idly by waiting to be lifted from the bog of depression.

Perhaps we are wrong, but volumes of mail pouring daily into the office of SOCIAL JUSTICE would indicate that the young people of America are questioning the wisdom of an economic system that has put them in their present state. They are thinking, and planning ahead far more wisely than some of their elders. Young people write to us with argument or applause, and we think their views and knowledge of money, employment and government are penetrating and visionary beyond any similar generation in American history.

"To Instruct the Ignorant"

The Progressive Education Association met last week in Detroit. One of its notoriety seeking speakers launched a loud attack upon all legislative innovations and coupled the National Union for Social Justice with several current fads. The Progressive Education Association will produce future citizens, he asserted, whose keen intellects will pierce all sham legislation and bring the millennium.

A pet project of the Progressive Education Association is the Minnesota General College, a short "snap course" designed for students with no professional objective in their education ahead.

Explaining how it came to be founded, one of the promoters of the Minnesota General College recently said: "We had so many students in our Freshmen college classes who were not fit to go to college and didn't make the grade, and a few years after being let out turned up as legislators with an unfriendly attitude toward our appropriations, that we decided to do something for them."

Spoken in jest, it is nevertheless partly true that the intellectual level of men in political life has been too low. Maybe some day even the Progressive Education Association speakers may see that Father Coughlin has the right idea in putting our national legislators on the spot, investigating their background, sounding their principles. And when that day comes we will have more real men and fewer "mutts," "yes-men" and "rubber-stamps" in all our legislative halls.

After all, "to instruct the ignorant" is a spiritual work of mercy, not below the dignity of a man of the cloth and of Father Coughlin's calling.

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Democracy

Is It Worth Defending?

Communism destroys personal liberty, suppresses free speech, grants justice only as the needs of the moment demand, and forbids the worship of any God but the State.

* * *

American Democracy recognizes the equality of men, protects their liberty of speech and choice, provides for impartial justice and self-government that will satisfy the needs of the *whole* people. It grants freedom to worship God as we will.

Youth Cannot Afford to Wed

The union of a young man and a young woman, bound by ties of mutual affection, inspired with common ideals, and blessed by a generous God, is the foundation upon which personal liberty, great commonwealths and civilization itself are built. The family is the basis of all government, just as fruitful marriage is the basis of the family. No wonder then that Hitler and Mussolini offer bounties to the parents of large families!

Youth, obeying its finer instincts and God's will, desires to marry and establish homes and families. But youth, uncertain of the means to maintain a home and family, is reluctant to accept the risk of its responsibilities. Marriage, on the pitiful wages and uncertain employment of today, is unwise and well-nigh impossible.

Morality Suffers

Morality has suffered—there is no doubt of that. Witness a civilization that condones Companionate Marriage, that realizes the danger of one divorce in seven, that records a declining American birth rate, yet does nothing about it!

And what remedy does the intelligentsia offer to Youth? Birth Control!

Marriage was ordained by God for the propagation of the race. If that end is not attained, marriage has not fulfilled its purpose. Your desire to marry and establish a home is a natural and holy one. That you hesitate for reasons of economic uncertainty speaks well, at least, for your sincerity and solid citizenship.

You want work and the certainty of a sufficient income to maintain your family in at least frugal comfort. You want your children educated in a manner in keeping with their talents and the age in which we live. You want the assurance of an old age free from monetary worries and dependence on others. These things are your right as human beings!

Money Key to Cure

What is the cure? The cure is public control of money through the Congress, so that money will flow smoothly from employer to employe, to consumer from manufacturer, without the need for constant dipping of interest from the stream by the bankers, until it becomes a thin trickle in the hands of the consumer. We are fighting to regain public control of money by awakening the public to a realization of the poverty and bondage forced on us by the money changers.

We don't want half measures—birth control, and subsistence wages. We want a cure. But patience is necessary; it will take time to convince Congressmen of the enormity of the swindle that the international bankers have perpetrated on Americans since the 'Seventies. Their prejudice and ignorance of the real character of money will be overcome—Americans have never let an injustice endure once they are convinced.

Inability to afford marriage, a declining birth rate, privation, starvation, and "unemployment suicides" can be wiped out through Social Justice, and we propose to do it!

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NATIONAL UNION NEWS

National Union Offices in States to Be Opened

AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors of the National Union for Social Justice which took place on Friday, April 17th, the following decisions were arrived at:

In the very near future state offices of the National Union will be set up in the various states in which it has been organized. In those states in which state supervisors have been appointed, they will be in charge of these offices. In other states, Congressional district offices will be established, in charge of the Congressional district president.

This is a step which has long been contemplated. However, it was not deemed necessary nor advisable until this time when the National Union is fairly well organized in most states and bids fair to grow to proportions undreamed of at its inception.

This development does not mean that the local units and their members will lose touch with Father Coughlin or with the central office at Royal Oak. A copy of the minutes of the regular monthly meetings will still be dispatched to this office. After they have been noted and checked, they will then be forwarded to the office of the state supervisor, who will acknowledge them to the local unit officers.

The duty and responsibility of seeing that the financial end of the organization is kept up has been placed in the state supervisors. A uniform method of doing this, to be decided upon by the Board of Directors, will be carried out in all the states.

All treasurer's reports should be made in quadruple—one copy delivered to the president of the local unit, one mailed to the National office at Royal Oak, one mailed to the office of the State Supervisor and one retained by the unit treasurer. It is to be noted that the remittance will accompany that copy sent to the National office.

From time to time, as the endorsations of Congressional candidates are submitted to this office and are approved, the names will be printed on this page of SOCIAL JUSTICE. It is the duty of the local unit officers to see that all the members of their respective units are acquainted with the identities of the endorsed candidates in their Congressional district. It is then the duty of the individual members to publicize the names among their friends and acquaintances and to work vigorously for the election of these men. It is through this procedure that we will test our strength as an active organization in the coming months.

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Send Letters via Unit Presidents

It is impossible to realize, without actually seeing, the amount of work that comes into the central office at Royal Oak, Mich. Each day the letters are separated, first according to states and then according to Congressional district. There are often as many as five letters from one unit

More Candidates Endorsed

The following candidates for Congress have been endorsed by assemblies of the National Union in their respective districts, and approved by the central office at Royal Oak:

For Ohio (added since last week).

Seventh District—George Williams, Arthur Aleshier.
Twelfth District—Arthur Lamneck, Dr. Dana Collinson.
Fourteenth District—Wm. J. Dotson, Dan Faulkner.
Sixteenth District—Wm. P. Walter, Hugh McInroy.
Twenty-first District—Harry Gahn.

A Good Speech Is Not Enough

Endorsation of Candidate Must be Based on Study of Record

A wire has been received from an officer in the thirty-first Congressional district of Pennsylvania asking permission to have the candidates running for Congressional office appear personally before the Congressional district assembly before endorsations are made. The reason for his request was that at the first Congressional district meeting the members of the assembly were unable to come to a decision as to which candidates were most worthy of endorsation.

We realize that this is a difficult problem which is being faced by these officers and delegates and are happy to know that they are taking the responsibility seriously and are showing such conscientious effort in the discharge of their duties. However, we regret that it is not deemed advisable to grant the permission requested.

Study Their Record

Your decisions regarding the endorsations should be based, first, upon the candidates' past records of worthwhile activities in your locality, their pledge to support the principles of social justice and your own knowledge of their integrity. If you are fortunate enough to have up for consideration more than one man who fulfills these qualifications, then you must judge each further according to his intelligence and education.

The danger in having these men appear before the assembly lies in the possibility of the members being influenced solely by the personalities of the candidates or being unduly impressed by their oratorical ability.

Another similar inquiry from the sixth Congressional district of the same state asks if a Congressional district meeting may be held in the headquarters of a political party, in this instance at the Democratic Club. The answer is, emphatically, no!

Avoid Political Hangout

Meetings should not be held in any place which may give the impression that the Union is in any way connected with or partial to, any political party, religious sect or any other particular group or faction. It is absolutely non-partisan and non-religious and that fact should be constantly kept in the foreground, as any deviation from that policy would be snapped up very quickly by our enemies as one of the easiest and best means of discrediting the organization in the eyes of the people.

It is also to be remembered that if certain groups allow these meetings to be held in their halls or club rooms they are fairly certain to expect a magnanimous return for the favor. If once we allow ourselves to become indebted to any political party or other group such as this, then we will have lost our vaunted independence, so valuable if we are to succeed in ridding Congress of the money changers' servants.

written either by the president, secretary or members. It is of the utmost importance that we do something immediately to simplify this condition.

All unit correspondence should be given directly to the unit president. This includes the minutes, treasurer's report and contributions.

As well as saving time, this will eliminate a large postage expense.

Of course, personal questions or communications of a personal nature may be sent separately as heretofore.

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Primaries Held Before Chance at Endorsation

In certain states, namely Illinois, Nebraska and Wisconsin, where the primary elections are held early in the spring, it was impossible for the National Union to endorse candidates for Congressional office before those elections took place.

We regret this because we realize that many thousands were depending upon the National Union to guide them in casting their votes at this time. However, in order to make these endorsations, the units within a Congressional district must be well organized and functioning properly. Congressional district assemblies must have been held and the officers elected.

It must be remembered that this active phase of the National Union has been in existence only about four months, and while the organizers have made almost unbelievable progress, nevertheless, there were some districts which found it impossible to convene their assemblies and arrive at the business of making endorsations. The severe winter weather delayed these assemblies primarily. Indeed, during February and March it became a physical impossibility, in many localities, for the members to attend even the local unit meetings.

Many candidates in these states, however, have indicated their approval of the sixteen principles of social justice and are willing to pledge their support of them. These candidates will be duly considered for endorsation when the time comes for the final elections.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

How They Stand

Many inquiries have come to the Royal Oak office regarding the attitude of their representatives toward Social Justice.

Replies have been made to the effect that a book or list in the negative trend will be compiled on the activities of representatives in the House and Senate which will be distributed soon after present congress adjourns and be a great aid in voting.

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Not in State Politics

I have been wanting to enter the race for the state legislature of Illinois, but want to make it on a ticket other than the Republican or Democratic and, therefore, would like to make my campaign on the National Union for Social Justice and the Townsend Plan. Kindly advise me of a heading for my ticket in line with these two organizations.

The National Union for Social Justice is not a political party and, therefore, may not be used as a ticket designation by any candidate. A candidate may publicize the fact that he is in favor of the sixteen principles of social justice as outlined by the National Union. However, only those seeking office in the United States Senate or House of Representatives and who have publicized their support in the local newspapers are eligible for endorsation by the National Union. The organization is not touching on state or local politics at this time.

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Union Not "Political"

Why do you not secure a written statement from some member of the administration declaring whether or not government employees will endanger their positions by joining the National Union for Social Justice?

It has not been deemed necessary. Government employees are not allowed to become members of political organizations. But the National Union certainly cannot be classed as such. It is merely an organization formed for the purpose of educating the common people as to the causes of our economic plight and steps which must be taken to remedy the situation.

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As Good As You Make It

The National Democratic Organization and the National Republican Club in New York City have a central headquarters and club house, both very elaborate. I am personally of the opinion that the National Union for Social Justice could well afford to adopt this form of local district headquarters in the principal cities of the United States, on a far lesser scale. What is your opinion?

Arrangements for the establishment of state offices are now under consideration.

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FATHER COUGHLIN'S

Cleaning Politics From Without or Within

Sunday *April 19, 1936*

AS YOUR FELLOW CITIZEN who sees the perils of the future, may I address these remarks to every patriotic American within the scope of my voice, pleading with you to awaken to the significance of the events of today so that you may not be overwhelmed by the disasters of tomorrow.

From time to time I have been constrained by glaring, indisputable facts to brand the vapid mouthings and deceptive maneuverings of our political leaders, both in office and out of office, as phases of a gigantic sham battle. Little wonder that I have described the brothers of Jesus Christ—the laborer, the farmer, the small merchant, the independent industrialist and the soul free professional man as a citizenry—crucified between the two thieves, the Democratic and Republican parties.

This is not rhetoric. It is an adamantine fact which cannot be destroyed by innocuous denials.

In the present sham battle being waged by the Roosevelts, by the Landons, by the Hoovers and the Knoxes, the Vandenbergs, and the Borahs—as well as by the gas brigade of the great defenders of human liberty, the American editorial writers—there has not been brought out one single, sharply defined issue on any subject that bears upon the re-establishment of real prosperity and equality of opportunity.

Under Republican Hooverism we experienced the curse of unemployment and two tax gatherers in every garage. Today, after more than three years of Democratic Rooseveltianism, we still have the curse of unemployment unabated and the garage occupied by four tax gatherers.

Under the old deal of Republicanism there was attempted the idiotic task of borrowing the nation out of debt. Under the New Deal Democracy, which was voted into power by ballots cast not for Roosevelt but against Hoover, the same attempt of borrowing the nation out of debt has been retained, and with the same results, with the exception that the debt has trebled and quadrupled and increased almost to astronomical proportions, to the advantage of the money changers and to the sorrow of property holders and producers of wealth. The devisal concocted by the Republican United States Chamber of Commerce under Hoover was the experiment adopted by the United States Democratic Congress under Roosevelt—an experiment which attempted to raise prices by the destruction of food and the curtailment of production by pretending to place the agricultural population of America upon a dole.

What has been the result of this Republican philosophy which became the credo of Democratic chicanery?

Joe Farmer received a miserable pittance for slaughtering his hogs and burning his corn and dumping his potatoes in the Atlantic Ocean. This was extracted from the pocket of John Laborer whose wages were not materially increased and whose services are no more in demand today than they were in 1932. Meanwhile, meat and potatoes, wheat and corn are imported from foreign nations. Meanwhile, the Triple A payments of bonuses disclose a national scandal. Meanwhile, Oscar Johnson, a high executive of the Department of Agriculture, receives close to $200,000 for his English owned corporation because it did not grow cotton. A California banker is paid nearly $25,000 for not growing wheat and Wall Street-controlled sugar producers receive million dollar checks for plowing under sugar cane. The largest corn-hog payment was not to the farmers in Iowa and Kansas but rather to a California plutocrat who received $157,000 for not producing hogs on an orange ranch!

Sugar in Wall Street, hogs on orange ranches and cotton in London, England, were the chief beneficiaries of the AAA—the program of Republicanism and the cradle of Democratic bureaucracy and New Deal prosperity.

I ask you, my friends, if through the rifts in the cloud engendered by the gas of the sham battle you cannot see the back stage manipulation operated by the money changers whose puppets, once more, are prepared to meet in solemn conclave at Philadelphia and Cleveland to deceive the American public with their platforms which are platitudes?

But to date neither party and no prospective candidate has attempted to do so as both thunder magnificent mouthings either on the necessity of altering the Constitution of the United States or of preserving it, while neither one of them pretend to obey its mandates of placing within Congress the sole right of coining, issuing and regulating the money of the nation which right both of them have hired out to international bankers, who pull the strings of their Punch and Judy, the Democrats and Republicans for the amusement of the powers of hell!

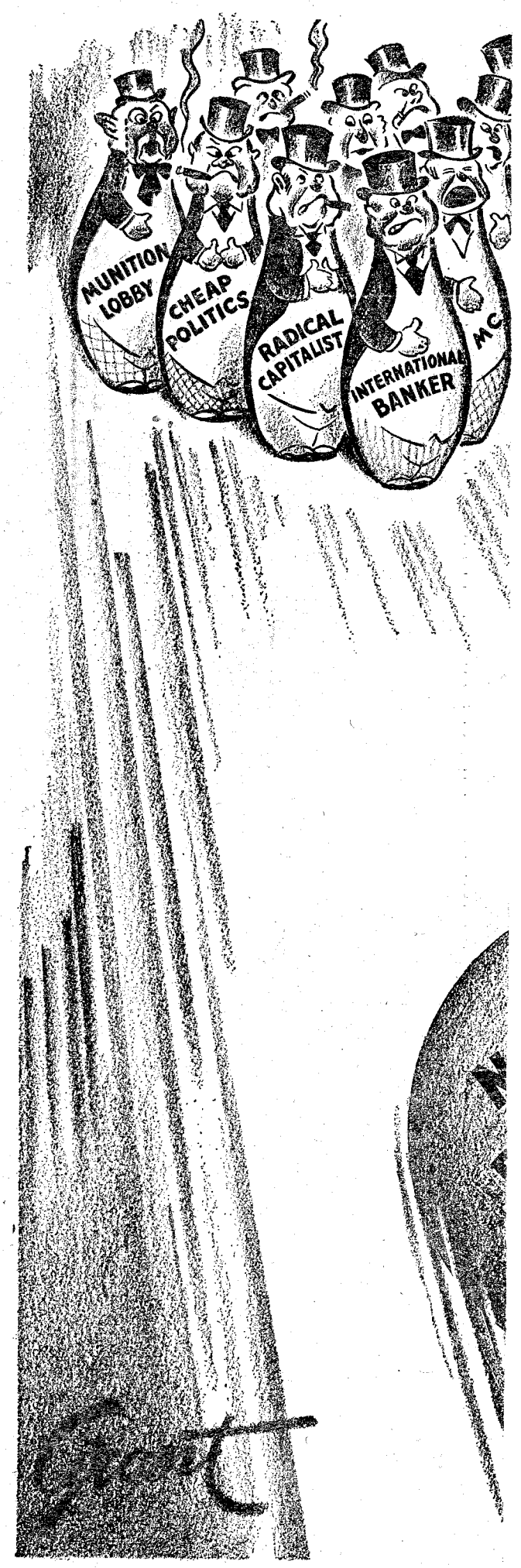
* * * *

Has any presidential candidate of either party formulated or publicized a program for the rehabilitation of the American farmer who has been a stricken man since 1920? They have both ganged up in an undemocratic manner against the Frazier-Lemke Bill. Some Democrats have signed the petition to bring it on the floor in the same spirit in which John V. Dingell of Michigan has signed it. He says: "The Frazier-Lemke Bill is a downright fake. . . . I have signed the petition for only one purpose, and that is to kill it at the earliest possible date!"

Just this week, while the leaders of the fight for the Frazier-Lemke Bill with 215 names on their petition, were concentrating on the task of getting just three additional signers so that the Bill could come to the floor for a vote, two more names were removed from the petition. Names of two Democrats—Congressman Byron N. Scott of California and Congressman Riley J. Wilson of Louisiana.

Those two elected representatives of the people supposedly placed their names on the petition to discharge the Rules Committee from further consideration of the Frazier-Lemke Bill because they believed that a piece of legislation with the overwhelming public support that the Frazier-Lemke Bill unquestionably has, should be accorded at least the democratic privilege of being either voted up or voted

HIT THAT



The Score

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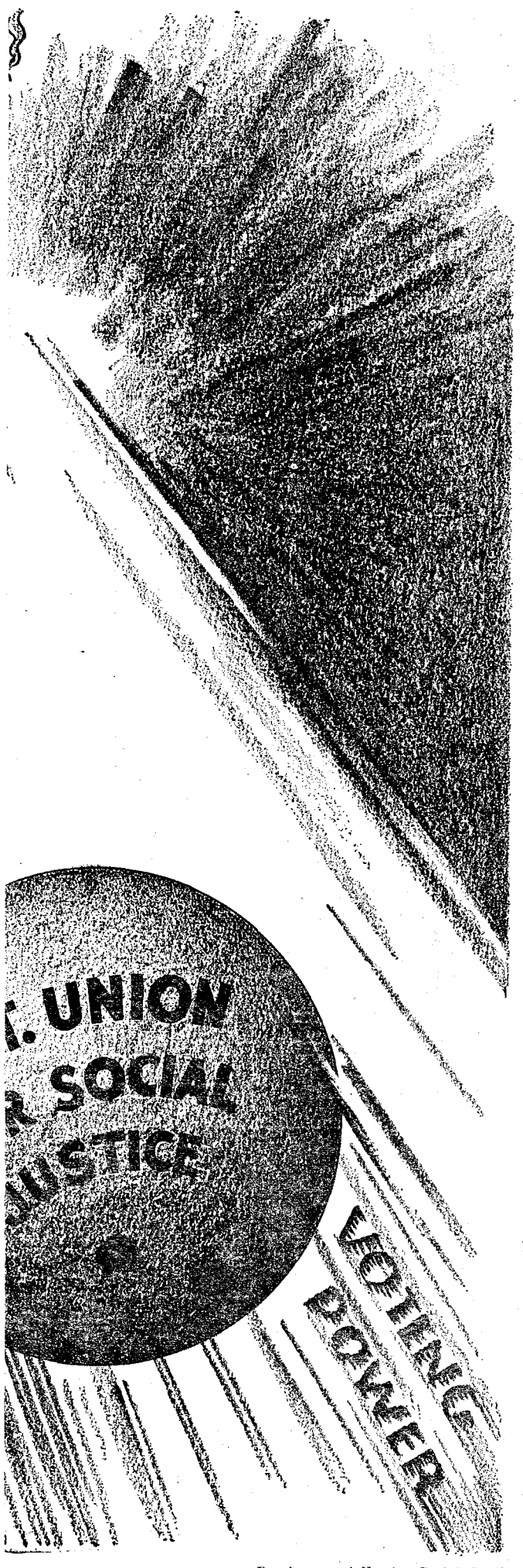
SUNDAY RADIO TALK

down by the duly elected representatives of the people.

Americans observe these two congressmen aping the weather cock astride the Augean stable of Congress. They change their minds at the last moment just as victory seems assured

HEAD PIN!



—Drawn especially for Social Justice

nds on YOU

to the farm leaders who, for five long years, have carried on this fight to get millions of farmers out from under an unpayable debt burden. The question arising today in the minds of millions of Americans might be put this way:

"Mr. Scott of California and Mr. Wilson of Louisiana, don't you believe today that the Frazier-Lemke Bill is entitled to the democratic privilege of being voted upon?"

I, for one, think the American people are entitled to a complete answer—without any pussyfooting—to that question.

For that reason I have decided to write a letter to each of these congressmen, asking the simple question that I have just formulated.

These letters will be in the mail tomorrow morning.

If Mr. Scott and Mr. Wilson see fit to write me letters in answer to this question, I will read them over this microphone next Sunday afternoon.

I am not bringing charges today against members of Congress. I am bringing a straightforward question that imperatively requires a straightforward answer.

I wish to make one warning to these two congressmen: Do not tell me and the American people what is wrong with the Frazier-Lemke Bill—that is beside the point.

Just tell us in a simple, straightforward way why you have changed your minds and now feel that, right or wrong, the Frazier-Lemke Bill is not entitled to be voted upon *on its merits.*

Mr. Scott and Mr. Wilson, millions of Americans expect you to answer before next Sunday. Millions will curiously and impatiently wait to see if there is any convincing, democratic answer to this particular question.

• • • •

My friends, Democrats of the weather cock type are pandering their wares before the members of the National Union for endorsation with the hope of being returned to Washington.

On the other hand, has the Republican National Committee, the Liberty League, or any other of their groups that desire the return of the old order of exploitation, given voice to anything that encourages a hope of lifting the farmer from his economic prostration? Not to my knowledge. These Republicans are content to wave the flag of "preserving the Constitution of the United States" after the same manner as a John Dillinger would attempt to operate behind the Stars and Stripes, both of them caring little or nothing for the human rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

Time and again I have pleaded with the members of the National Union to content themselves by registering in either one of these major political parties and by endorsing a candidate who pledges himself to support the sixteen principles of social justice. Perhaps my pleadings on this matter will be attended. Sometimes, however, I have grave doubts as to whether or not the people of the United States will patiently succumb to these obstructive forces created between two political parties which prevent the American people from obtaining justice. For example, whom shall the citizens of Illinois support in November? The state laws regulating elections compel them to choose between the deceiving Democrats and the rapacious Republicans.

The state laws regulating elections in Pennsylvania annihilate such friends of social justice as Stack of Philadelphia and Moritz of Pittsburgh, of Matthew Dunn, of Jos. Gray and James Gildea.

There is a tendency in the world today to make scraps of paper of tyrannical legislation. The Peace Treaty of Versailles has gone into the discard. The Locarno agreement did not prevent the Germans from remilitarizing the Rhineland. The Lausanne Pact was impotent in preventing the Turks from refortifying the Dardanelles. When the limbs of liberty are pinioned by the flimsy strings of man-made constraint there always has been and always will be a surge, a snapping and an upheaval as human nature moves onwards and onwards abolishing its Whigs and Tories of yesterday, establishing its Democrats and Republicans of today, and tomorrow discarding them for newer parties, people's parties, which will serve them until *from within they decay becoming inefficient* to carry the burden of democracy.

Not in any vein of forecasting the future do I make this comment. But if I read the history of the past with any degree of accuracy, it is easy to predict that unless the spirit predominating the principles of social justice overcome the predatory philosophy of both sham-battling parties in American politics either this year or in 1938, the words Republican and Democrat will be known to the children of the next generation as the terms of Whig and Tory are known to us today. That is why, especially in the state of Massachusetts, the entire nation is regarding with supreme interest the surging tide of voters to the registration offices and listing themselves as Independents who are placing patriotism above partyism.

My friends, the National Union for Social Justice has been born into American life and will not furl the sixteen folds of its banner while opposing the growth of communism in our midst together with the domination of plutocracy which breeds communism. We have progressed miraculously during the short term of our existence. We have been forced into being by the exploitation of plutocratic Republicans and hypocritical Democrats. Onward we march to victory and, if necessary, over the corpses of both of them!

In our midst we will not tolerate any local unit president or elected officer who is not willing to support the candidate whom we endorse. We will not tolerate the paid hirelings of political bosses creating dissensions in our ranks. They will either resign their office or be expelled from it; for they who are not with us are against us.

We refuse to be investigated out of existence because we are confident that every wound which we receive, every personal criticism designed to destroy our reputations and thereby besmear our principles will result in building up our battalions against the day when the over-confident Napoleons of the two political parties will meet their Waterloo.

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Realities in Russia Under Communism—Continued

(Continued from page 3)

portation, mostly to the Arctic, of some four or five million Russian peasants who owned small farms, and the execution of thousands of others, whose only crime was to protest against the seizure of their homes.

Highest praise was accorded the Soviet medical profession, chiefly for the fact that one of its members reported having performed 12,000 abortions during the past year.

Dangerous Children Shot

The Soviet Red Army was represented as "exhibiting the utmost benevolence and charity for imprisoned enemies," which is difficult to reconcile with the report in the Soviet press of the execution of 98 persons in four months, and the account last June in the Nowoje Slowo of the shooting of ten children who were convicted of having talked in a manner that "threatened the government." The great Communist International is forced to protect itself against the propaganda these little children spread by removing them from the earth!

Unwittingly, the Red soldiers have taken the only means within their power to free this little group of brave martyrs from continued abuse and oppression. No doubt the 300,000 prisoners who died of disease, starvation and freezing during the building of the White Sea Canal prayed for death to come quickly, that they might be released from their anguish and misery.

"America will doubtless have, before long, a Congress similar to the one just held in London, asserting that 'the welfare of mankind demands the closest possible co-operation' with the U.S.S.R.," says G. M. Godden in "Moscow Moves Forward." It would be well to anticipate the dissemination of such false propaganda and pull its teeth by publishing the facts which are so flagrantly denied.

Like City of Dead!

Estelle R. Weltman, in an article, "A Visit to the Clinics of Russia," in the Trained Nurse and Hospital Review, presents a terrifyingly graphic picture of sanitary conditions. She writes:

> "As we rode through the most prominent streets of Leningrad, the comment made by everybody was that it looked like a city of the dead. The houses were crumbling and needed paint; there was no activity on the street. The one thing you notice in every street, especially surrounding the tourist hotels, are hundreds of children between the ages of three and seven. Their heads are clean shaven and they wear nothing but trunks, this being summer time. They are dirty, have large heads, pigeon chests, pot bellies, are knock-kneed, and have true signs of rickets. The people seen in the streets were very shabbily dressed, the women wearing shawls on their heads, no shoes or stockings. A picture of extreme poverty."

Their rooms at the hotel looked quite wonderful to the American nurses at first. But upon close scrutiny they found no glass in the windows and the beds in bad condition. After seeing the show places of Leningrad, they went on to Moscow, where they received an entirely different impression, finding life, action and people on the streets. As nurses, they were of course primarily interested in hospitalization and sanitation, so the first place of this nature to which they were taken was an abortorium, of which there are 14 with 1,000 beds each for legal abortions. If a woman has had an abortion within the preceding six months when she applies for one, it is not legally permitted, but many women have one regularly every six months.

T.B. Treatment at Night

Another experiment in the field of medical treatment is a night sanatorium where tuberculosis patients are cared for after working hours!

> "When you think of the American nurse in her clean uniform, her spotless cap, and the precision with which she works, and compare her with one of these women, with a shawl on her head and a dirty dress tied in the middle, you give an unconscious gasp. Her hands are rough, cracked and discolored and her feet are bare.
>
> "One interesting place," adds Nurse Weltman, "was a laboratory connected with one of the large general hospitals in Moscow. The young woman who showed me through spoke excellent German and took occasion to point out the very up-to-date methods and equipment. When I asked her what her position in this hospital was she informed me with a beautiful smile that she was head of the medical staff. She was a woman of about 45, but looked 60. Her face had many lines and her clothing was poor, although she did have shoes, which she said had been given her by a visitor. She had specialized in tuberculosis and when I asked why she was not concentrating her time with tuberculosis patients, she said 'We do as Russia wants us to do.' She had been assigned to this job and was faithfully applying herself. She was very proud of the blood laboratory, where I saw probably 60 flasks of blood that had been drained from people killed accidentally or who died from the effects of an accident. This blood is examined and typed, and kept on hand for transfusions."

Of the doctors in Russia, 71 per cent are women. They are poorly dressed, many of them without shoes, and they often do very hard manual labor. Communism has not made life easy or pleasant for these educated and intelligent women. In fact, life is easier and pleasanter in Russia when intelligence and perception are lacking to make one aware of the shortcomings of the new regime.

Odessa Hospital Filthy

Corroboration of this information about hospitals is given by Edmund Wilson, a prominent member of the New Republic writers' set, who spent six weeks with scarlet fever in an Odessa hospital, and wrote about it in the New Yorker, endeavoring to make a good case for the new regime. Mr. Wilson describes dreadful sanitary conditions. "The bathrooms were garbage piles. The flies were terrible. The washbasin with running water was used for face washing, dish-washing, gargling and bedside purposes.

> "Russian life under the soviet regime may be in the mass incomparably richer and happier and cleaner and better than it used to be in the past," says the New York Times. "But it is a hard-bitten and humorless fanaticism which insists that in every conceivable detail the soviet present has it all over the pre-soviet past. In this state of mind people will point to a fine new soviet sanitarium and say what a vast improvement it is on the past. Then they point to a dirty soviet hospital and say, 'How much dirtier this hospital must have been in pre-soviet days.'
>
> "Actually, the standing of the Russian medical profession before the war was of the very highest."

Benefits Under Force

"Other governments have existed to keep peace among their citizens, or to amass money from them, or to use them in trade and war for the renown and glory of the men governing. But the soviet government exists to do good to its people, whether they like it or not," declares Rose Wilder Lane, who describes herself as a former Communist, in The Saturday Evening Post of March 7, 1936.

> "There is some refuge for freedom under other tyrannies, since they are less thorough and not so remorselessly armed with righteousness. But from benevolence in economic power I could see no refuge whatever," writes Mrs. Lane.
>
> "Every report I have since heard from the Soviet Union has confirmed this opinion, and I listen only to reports from its friends, for I believe that Communists best understand what is happening there. For eighteen years the men who rule that country have toiled prodigiously to create precisely the society we dreamed of; a society in which insecurity, poverty, economic inequality, shall be impossible. To that end they have destroyed personal freedom; freedom of movement, of choice of work, freedom of self-expression in ways of life, freedom of speech, freedom of conscience.
>
> "'It doesn't matter what happens to individuals,' the Communists say. 'Individuals don't count. The only thing that matters is the collectivist state.'

"America Still Free

> "In America a man works, but he is not Labor. A hundred million men, working, are not Labor. They are a hundred million individuals with a hundred million backgrounds, characters, tastes, ambitions and degrees of ability. Each of them, amid the uncertainties, catastrophes and opportunities of an inorganic society, creates his own life and finds his own status as best he can.
>
> "Today America, and only America, offers every child free schooling to the gates of college. Only America has a free public-library system, with an extension service to villages and farms. Only America has free radio programs and unlicensed, untaxed radios. Common men elsewhere would hardly expect to own a radio. Except the British Empire, only America has an uncensored press.
>
> "The telegraph, the electric light, silk stockings, lipstick and rouge, fresh vegetables and fruits in winter, the icebox, and the milk bottle, the gas range, ready-made clothes, the sanitary mattress, the seamless sheet, wallpaper, the toothbrush, the leather shoe, moving pictures, ice cream—and a thousand other things to which Americans are so accustomed that we do not see them—all testify to such a distribution of wealth in this individualistic country as no other people have dreamed of enjoying."

Test for Individual

"We look too much at charts and figures," the Saturday Evening Post writer observes. "We should look at America. My farmhouse is near a village of 800 people, in a submarginal farming community technically known as rural slums in the Ozarks. Not 60 persons in this town would appear in statistics above the 'line of subsistence.' Yet the village has electric lights, a water and a sewer system, a paved main street. It offers a free high-school education to every child and brings the country children to it in free buses. We get first-run moving pictures often before New York does. With not twenty exceptions, the houses are pretty houses, well cared for, with lawns and flowers, plumbing, iceboxes, telephones, radios. Nearly every family has an automobile. The washerwomen use electric washing machines. Most of the men wear overalls, except when they dress up, but you'll find no more charming or more smartly worn clothes than the women's inexpensive dresses. They all wear silk stockings.

"There is nothing new in planned and controlled economy. Human beings have lived under various forms of it for 6000 years. The new thing is the anarchy of individualism, which has been operating freely only in this country for less than a century and a half.

"Can individualism, which by its very nature has no organization and no leader, stand against the attack of an organized, disciplined and controlled group?

"The spirit of individualism is still here. Not half the reported unemployed have ever appeared on the reported relief rolls; somewhere those millions who have not been helped are still fighting through this depression on their own. Millions of farmers are still lords on their own land; they are not receiving checks from the public funds to which they contribute their taxes. Millions of men and women have quietly been paying debts from which they have asked no release, and somehow being cheerful in the daytime and finding God knows what strength in themselves during the black nights. Americans are still paying the price of individual liberty, which is individual responsibility and insecurity.

"The test of strength comes now, when half of Europe has turned back from democracy to the old stability in which the multitudes, having no authority, have no responsibility, but leave both the power and the burden to a few men in control."

DO *YOU* KNOW THE ANSWERS?

Why is our Constitution necessary?
What is Capitalism?
What is credit?
How do you get money?
Do banks create money?
What does the term "international banker" mean?
What is the Federal Reserve Bank?
What is inflation?
How can Congress regain its Constitutional rights?

The answers to these and a thousand other questions are to be found in "Money: Questions and Answers." Distribution is starting on the last printing of this indispensable book. You may obtain your copy by writing directly to Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin, Royal Oak, Mich.

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PRESS REVIEWS

National Union Is Non-Religious

The Leader-Observer, published for eight communities in New York state, announcing the resignation of A. Edward Allees, president and organizer of Woodhaven unit No. 1 of the National Union for Social Justice, quotes Allees as charging Father Coughlin with violating the "principles of democracy" in appointing Catholics as supervisors of the Ninth congressional district without consulting district officers.

The paper quotes Mr. Allees as saying "*I cannot help but come to the conclusion that your organization policy . . . is that of confining the control of units in Catholic leadership.*"

This quite common misunderstanding is refuted by numbers of units throughout the country almost wholly non-Catholic, as well as by Father Coughlin's discourse of April 19, in which he announced the election of the national board of trustees:

> "In selecting these gentlemen the questions of race and of creed were foreign to my decision. The Chairman of the Board, in whose hands especially the destiny of the National Union will rest, is a Protestant gentleman whom I am proud to enroll among my closest friends, as likewise is the general counsel, the two most important offices in the National Union."

There will be general interest in further directing attention to another quotation from the same discourse: "We will not tolerate any local unit president or elected officer who is not willing to support the candidate whom we endorse. We will not tolerate the paid hirelings of political bosses creating dissensions in our ranks. They will either resign their office or be expelled from it; for they who are not with us are against us."

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Closed Banks and Justice

"Few have forgotten the Detroit banking collapse, which touched off the national crisis in the winter of 1932-33; but few know that the Detroit banking scandal today is more shocking than it was three years ago," declares the New York Post in an editorial on April 9. That journal adds:

> "Not one of those responsible for the condition of the Detroit banks has been convicted. Worse still, only three of the 37 Detroit bankers indicted in June, 1934, have yet been brought to trial.
>
> "Why? Because there was only one judge on the federal bench around Detroit who was willing to try the cases. And that one judge was so obviously biased in favor of the accused that the government dared not bring the cases to trial before him.
>
> "Finally, Chief Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court has been forced to intervene and assign a Wisconsin federal judge to handle them.
>
> "The story behind Chief Justice Hughes' action is one of the weirdest and most appalling tales in the history of American law 'enforcement.'
>
> "The indicted officials are charged with the very serious offense of misleading the United States Controller of the Currency on matters concerning the condition of their banks. In spite of the evidence against them, several of these men are still occupying high positions in banks which now are operating on money borrowed from the federal government through the RFC.
>
> "Detroit depositors waited months, then years, to see these men brought to trial. And meanwhile they continue in control of a large portion of the city's finances and savings . . .
>
> "It is bad enough that the bottom can suddenly drop out of a city's whole banking system. It is worse when federal judges defy the higher courts and the principles of common decency in efforts to block an impartial trial of the men charged with responsibility for the crash."

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Persecution in Hitleronia

The Rev. John A. Toomey, S. J., writing in "America," reports an interview with Prince Loewenstein who states:

> "The Nazis are now planning to launch a new assault upon the church. There will be wholesale arrests of priests. There will be a series of trials spread out over a long period in which trumped-up — thoroughly faked—evidence of moral turpitude will be introduced against priests. This new drive is scheduled to begin in the late summer after the Olympic games are finished. Hundreds of faked photographs are already prepared. False witnesses are being rehearsed for their parts. Horrible charges will be lodged against many priests, and the sad part of the thing is that millions of Germans will believe the accusations, for you may be sure the clergy will have no chance adequately to defend themselves and the German press will print only the manufactured Nazi evidence."

There is in Germany a very general feeling that National Socialism has only made a truce with Christianity and that next autumn new developments may be expected, reports a Berlin correspondent of the New York Times.

Commanders of the Hitler Special Guards devote the front page of their widely distributed weekly organ, the Black Corps, to an article instructing Nordic pagans. The article states that they must abandon, at least for the present, their attacks on the Christian churches:

> "It is a typical proof of German religious feeling that here no central control or organization can be tolerated. For Germans religion is and remains a private matter. Therefore each German householder was formerly his own priest and no class of ape clergy was tolerated."

The newspaper refers somewhere in almost every edition to the priests and pastors of the existing churches in Germany as "ape clergy."

The Black Corps is not only the Hitler guard organ but the favorite newspaper of the Hitler Youth leaders and Nazi Student League members, who are intimately associated with the Hitler guard throughout the country. Both the Catholic and Protestant clergy have repeatedly called attention to the anti-Christian influence permeating all the National Socialist youth organizations and the labor service from this center of pagan agitation within the party.

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Reds Bid for Townsendites

In an open letter addressed to members and supporters of the Townsend old age pension plan, the Daily Worker, organ of the Communists, weeps crocodile tears over the tribulations of their movement and makes a not-too-subtle bid for their adherence to the milder forms of communism. Says the Worker:

> "We Communists have been opposed from the beginning to the Democratic-Republican investigation through which Wall Street is trying to wreck your movement. We know, as you do, that these politicians of the two capitalist parties are not prying into salaries and funds because they are interested in *you*.
>
> "If they were concerned with your welfare and that of the rest of the common people, they would be investigating the half-million dollar salaries of Hearst and the Liberty Leaguers. They would be investigating the *suffering* that the old people of America endure these days and they would take steps to bring some happiness into your lives.
>
> "Why don't you call for taxation on the rich as the method of financing pensions? Everybody knows that a transactions tax hurts, not the rich, but the common people, including yourselves . . . The time has come for you to take independent political action to join hands with the trade unions, with the farm, Negro and middle class organizations, with the Socialists and Communists, in building a national Farmer-Labor Party."

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He's Not the Old Al Smith Anymore

"More than anything else, the case of Al Smith is pathetic," says Life, in commenting on ex-Gov. Alfred E. Smith's radio speech to the Liberty League.

> "The sickened feeling many people had about the Smith radio speech can be traced, not to a resentment over what he was saying, but to a heart-breaking realization of the change that had occurred in him. He had been a beloved man and for definite reasons, none of which remained when he addressed the American Liberty League. Millions who had hung over the radio in those exciting days of 1928 and treasured every word he hurled at his enemies suffered a definite personal blow at the thought of Smith now carrying the banner for these same enemies and basking in their applause."

When Governor Smith forfeited the love and respect of those who had been his followers from the beginning of his political career, he did not replace it with a like fondness in the breasts of his former enemies, for whom he has become a "front", or mouthpiece. We do not admire those whom we can use for our own interests, to their own detriment. We use them, if we are sufficiently ambitious and ruthless, but we leave the admiring, if any, to the uninformed. Mr. Smith has sacrificed his heritage for a mess of pottage.

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Will Be Battle of Philosophies

"The China-Japanese conflict will eventually become a struggle on the part of Japan to overcome China's philosophy," asserts Pearl S. Buck in Asia magazine.

"China cannot resist Japan on the grounds of war," says Mrs. Buck, "for she is equipped with nothing but an immense amount of cannon fodder in the shape of untrained men". It is a case of a boa constrictor trying to devour an elephant, and the test is which one has the longest staying power.

Chinese philosophy minimizes the importance of the individual, whether man or nation, and holds life itself better than honor or ambition or patriotism. But the Japanese cannot endure the thwarting of ambition, and prefers to commit suicide. Japan may find, in conquering China, that she will be gradually absorbed herself, as did the Manchus. She has nothing in her own nature to cope with the smiling acquiescence of a people who never know when they are conquered. They are a tranquil, humorous race, accepting life as it comes to them, while the Japanese are serious, efficient and full of a desperate determination to succeed in a modern and material manner.

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Officials Graft Free Radio Time

"A survey undertaken to determine the extent to which the federal government's departments and bureaus are utilizing radio for 'advertising and promotion' purposes, as distinguished from political purposes, demonstrated that last year the government was granted the free use of the air for 227 hours and 15 minutes by the National Broadcasting Company," advises J. Frank Beatty in his article "Uncle Sam on the Air—with Donated Time," in the Broadcasting magazine.

While advertising space in magazines and newspapers has been purchased by Uncle Sam's agencies, not a single instance was found where an offer to buy broadcasting time was made. Stations are afraid that if they refuse the time, pressure will be brought to bear by the Federal Communications Commission to force them to broadcast the material offered by the government's publicity men.

> "The latest New Deal radio enterprise is the transcription campaign now being cut for the Works Progress Administration, consisting of quarter-hour discs which describe WPA achievements, accompanied by music furnished by Federal Music Projects.
>
> "The Department of Agriculture has been broadcasting on free time since 1928 and in addition to the programs which go out over the NBC network, the Department sends out daily scripts, often to state officials who add supplementary material, which are broadcast by 300 stations."

Prof. Tugwell, of the Resettlement Administration, has been a generous consumer of station time, as have the Department of Commerce and the National Park Service of the Interior Department, who are not at all apologetic for using paid talent on unpaid time. The Treasury Department went in for broadcasting in a big way to promote the sale of small-denomination bonds.

In quoting a recent article in Fortune, describing the results of a survey, Broadcasting says: "Many people expressed a preference that broadcast politics be confined to top-notch figures like Roosevelt, Smith, Coughlin and Hoover."

Of the four, we venture to say that Father Coughlin is the only one who makes no bid for free time.

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Dead Are Counted to Beat Farm Relief

215 Votes Can Pass a Law, But It Takes 218 Signers to Get Farm Bill Out of 'Gag' Control

By the Farm Editor

Washington, D. C.—In the record of the Frazier-Lemke Farm refinancing bill, Friday, April 17, 1936, will long be remembered. On the day previous, the Speaker of the House. the Honorable Joseph W. Byrnes of Tennessee, in a desperate attempt to prevent a vote or even an argument on the merits of this proposed legislation, counted the dead to destroy the living.

The infamous discharge rule, widely known as the "gag and shackle" rule, had been inflicted on the House of Representatives by John J. O'Connor, chairman of the Rules Committee, and his associates on the first day of the last session of Congress. That rule provided that a committee should be discharged whenever "a majority of the total membership" of the House of Representatives signed a petition or a motion to create a special order of business.

Nominally there are 435 members in the House of Representatives. But, after any election, men may resign, men die, and men become incapacitated to serve. It is common sense that the total membership of any body, political, industrial, corporate, religious, or social, can never consist of those who are obviously not members of the body.

Total Membership 429

It is common sense, also, that the total membership of the House of Representatives cannot consist of men who have resigned and certainly cannot consist of men who have died. Yet the Honorable Joseph W. Byrnes, time-serving politician of the Roosevelt administration, rules—in the face of common sense, elemental logic, and common honesty—that the "total membership of the House of Representatives" consists not only of the living but the dead, not only of the men who are serving but the men who have actually resigned and are filling other public positions of honor and trust under the government of the United States.

Since the organization of the House in the 74th Congress, three members have died and three have resigned; and their places have not been filled and are now vacant. The total membership of the House of Representatives is 429, and not 435. There is no dispute about this. There is no dispute about the language of the rule—"a majority of the total membership."

Yet, when asked to rule on a simple, elemental fact, obvious to every member of the House, the Speaker, in a perversion of power, rules that the total membership of the House of Representatives includes three men who are dead and three men who have resigned and whose places have not been filled!

Too Close for Comfort!

What is the meaning of this rule? It means that the forces of privilege are still dominant in the House of Representatives. It means, specifically, as respects the Frazier-Lemke bill, that in order to get a majority of the total membership, which is 215, as signers of the petition to discharge the Rules Committee from further consideration of the Frazier-Lemke farm refinancing bill, the friends of this bill must have 218 signers.

On Friday, April 17, the names of 215 members were on the petition which would guarantee an open and frank discussion of this proposed legislation on its merits. But under the decision of Speaker Byrnes, three more signers were necessary. Fearing that these signatures would be obtained, two additional names were withdrawn from the petition.

Representative Scott of California and Representative Wilson of Louisiana stepped to the Speaker's desk and withdrew their names from the petition. Now five more must be added before the Frazier-Lemke farm refinancing bill can be debated on the floor of the House.

215 Can Pass Laws

The unreasonableness of the decision is evident when one considers that if the total membership of the House were present and voted on any legislation, 215 members could pass that legislation. Yet the rule of Speaker Byrnes requires three more signers on a petition to discuss a bill than it takes to pass the bill, even with a full membership of the House!

The long history of this gag rule is the history of the attempt on the part of a little group in the Rules Committee to dominate the legislative situation for the entire body. Thirteen men, a majority of this committee, can decide the fate of legislation, except only that a "majority of the total membership," by petition, may override the Rules Committee.

The gag rule is bad enough. But under such an intellectually dishonest decision as that of Speaker Byrnes, the construction placed upon it becomes well-nigh intolerable. In the words of the Honorable William Lemke of North Dakota, co-author of the bill under discussion, *"the dead are used by the Wall Street politicians to defeat the living."*

How Bill Helps Farmer

Under the present acts of Congress there is, of course, federal aid in the refinancing of farm indebtedness. But under the Federal Land Bank Act, for example, the farmers are required to pay the sovereign government of the United States 4 per cent interest if they live on farms in a federal farm loan association district, and 4½ per cent interest if living outside its limits.

In addition to this interest on the loan, the farmer is required to pay 1 per cent for administration. He is also required to buy stock in an amount equal to 5 per cent of the loan. Thus he pays either 10 or 10½ per cent for the first year of the loan, and thereafter either 4 or 4½ per cent interest, in addition to 1 per cent for administration—making the cost annually after the first year 5 to 5½ per cent of the face value of the loan.

Under the proposed Frazier-Lemke legislation, the farmer pays 1½ per cent interest and 1½ per cent principal, or a total of 3 per cent for a period of 47 years.

Assume that the average farm mortgage is $4,000. Under the most favorable terms of federal financing, the farmer in negotiating a federal land bank loan must be prepared to expend approximately $400 the first year and $200 to $220 each year thereafter for 47 years.

Under the proposed Frazier-Lemke bill, the farmer pays on a $4,000 loan $120 each year of the 47 years. In either case the creditor receives the full amount of the face value of the mortgage. But under the Frazier-Lemke bill the practical fact of the farmer's ability to pay is taken into consideration, and the opportunity is given to every honest farmer to be refinanced.

Hope to Postpone Vote

What is now going on in the House of Representatives is a program to defeat the Frazier-Lemke bill by the tactics of delay so that the 74th Congress will adjourn before the bill can be acted upon.

The House Resolution No. 123 reads as follows:

"Resolved, That upon the day succeeding the adoption of this resolution, a special order be, and is hereby, created by the House of Representatives, for the consideration of H. R. 2066, a public bill which has remained in the Committee on Agriculture for thirty or more days, without action. That such special order be, and is hereby, created, notwithstanding any further action on said bill by the committee on agriculture, or any rule of the House. That on said day the Speaker shall recognize the Representative at Large from North Dakota, William Lemke, to call up H. R. 2066, a bill to liquidate and refinance existing agricultural indebtedness at a reduced rate of interest, by establishing an efficient credit system, through the use of the Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Reserve banking system, and creating a Board of Agriculture to supervise the same, as a special order of business, and to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of said H. R. 2066. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed six hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the Member of the House requesting the rule for the consideration of said H. R. 2066 and the Member of the House who is opposed to said H. R. 2066, to be designated by the Speaker, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, and the amendments thereto, to final passage, without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit. The special order shall be a continuing order until the bill is finally disposed of."

It is well known that the Rules Committee has refused to pass this Resolution. Therefore, by means of a petition signed by 218 members of the House, the Bill might be brought to the floor for discussion. But the petition has to lie on the Speaker's desk for seven days and then it is only debatable on one of two Mondays in the month of May.

If the leaders are successful in postponing action on the signature of 218 names into May, it is recognized that the Frazier-Lemke Bill is definitely defeated at this session of Congress.

SOCIAL JUSTICE has printed one list of the signers of the Frazier-Lemke petition. The following list was made available corrected as of Friday evening, April 17. It should be studied carefully because on it are listed those friends of fair play who, irrespective of their votes on Frazier-Lemke, demand, over the protests of the Democratic leadership of the House, that the Frazier-Lemke Bill be given a fair hearing before the members:

SIGNERS BY STATES

Arizona
Isabella Greenway
Arkansas
John Miller
Ben Cravens
John McClellan
Tilman Parks
California
Harry Englebright
Albert Carter
John McGrath
Henry Stubbs
John Hoeppel
John Dockweiler
George Burnham
Richard Welch
John Tolan
Bertrand Gearhart
John S. McGroarty
John Costello
Charles Colden
Sam Collins
Charles Kramer
Colorado
Fred Cummings
John A. Martin
Edward T. Taylor
Florida
J. Hardin Peterson
R. A. Green
Georgia
Braswell Deen
Idaho
Compton White
D. Worth Clark
Illinois
Chauncey Reed
Leo Allen
Leslie Arends
John Buckbee
Chester Thompson
Everett Dirksen
James Meeks
Kent Keller
Indiana
William Schulte
Samuel Pettengill
Glenn Griswold
Finley Gray
Charles Halleck
James Farley
Virginia Jenckes
William H. Larrabee
Iowa
Edward Eicher
John W. Gwynne
Lloyd Thurston
Otha D. Wearin
G. M. Gillette
Bernhard Jacobsen
Fred Biermann
Hubert Utterback
Fred Gilchrist
Kansas
W. P. Lambertson
Edw. W. Patterson
John Houston
Clifford Hope
U. S. Guyer
Randolph Carpenter
Frank Carlson
Kentucky
Brent Spence
Louisiana
Jared Y. Sanders, Jr.
Maine
Simon M. Hamlin
Ralph Brewster
Edward Moran, Jr.
Maryland
T. Allan Goldsborough
Stephen Gambrill
Massachusetts
Wm. P. Connery, Jr.
Arthur Healey
John Higgins
Michigan
George Sadowski
Verner Main
William Blackney
Fred Crawford
Roy Woodruff
Earl Michener
Clare Hoffman
Jesse P. Wolcott
Albert J. Engel
Prentiss M. Brown
Frank E. Hook
Louis C. Rabaut
John Lesinski
Clarence McLeod
John Dingell
George A. Dondero
Minnesota
August Andresen
Ernest Lundeen
Theodore Christianson
Paul Kvale
R. T. Buckler
Elmer Ryan
Melvin Maas
Harold Knutson
William Pittenger
Mississippi
John Rankin
Aubert Dunn
Dan McGehee
A. L. Ford
William Colmer
Missouri
William Nelson
Richard Duncan
Reuben Wood
Dewey Short
Clarence Cannon
Orville Zimmerman
Joseph B. Shannon
Montana
Joseph Monaghan
Roy E. Ayers
Nebraska
Henry Luckey
Karl Stefan
Harry Coffee
Charles McLaughlin
C. G. Binderup
Nevada
James G. Scrugham
New Hampshire
Charles W. Tobey
William N. Rogers
New Jersey
Edward A. Kenney
New Mexico
John Dempsey
New York
Joseph L. Pfeifer
William Sirovich
Martin J. Kennedy
Vito Marcantonio
Hamilton Fish, Jr.
Frank Crowther
Francis D. Culkin
Fred J. Sisson
Alfred F. Beiter
James M. Mead
North Dakota
Usher L. Burdick
William Lemke
Ohio
James G. Polk
Frank Kniffin
Brooks Fletcher
Thomas Jenkins
John Cooper
Robert Crosser
Charles Truax
L. T. Marshall
Warren Duffey
William Ashbrook
Martin Sweeney
Stephen Young
Arthur Lamneck
Robert T. Secrest
Oklahoma
Wesley Disney
Wilburn Cartwright
Josh Lee
Sam Massingale
Will Rogers
Jack Nichols
P. L. Gassaway
Jed Johnson
Phil Ferguson
Oregon
James W. Mott
William Ekwall
Walter M. Pierce
Pennsylvania
Michael J. Stack
C. Murray Turpin
Benjamin Focht
Harry Haines
Joseph Gray
Matthew Dunn
James Gildea
Isaac Doutrich
Charles Eckert
Theodore Moritz
C. Elmer Dietrich
Charles Crosby
Henry Ellenbogen
South Carolina
Hampton Fulmer
Allard Gasque
James Richards
South Dakota
Fred Hildebrandt
Theo. B. Werner
Tennessee
B. Carroll Reece
J. R. Mitchell
Herron Pearson
J. Will Taylor
Clarence Turner
Texas
Joe H. Eagle
Wright Patman
Morgan Sanders
O. H. Cross
R. Ewing Thomason
Maury Maverick
Martin Dies
Nat Patton
W. D. McFarlane
George Mahon
Charles South
Thomas L. Blanton
Utah
Abe Murdock
J. Will Robinson
Vermont
Charles Plumley
Washington
Marion Zioncheck
Martin Smith
Samuel Hill
Monrad Wallgren
Wesley Lloyd
Knute Hill
West Virginia
Jennings Randolph
George Johnson
Wisconsin
Thomas Amlie
Gardner Withrow
Thomas O'Malley
George Schneider
Bernard Gehrmann
Harry Sauthoff
Raymond Cannon
Gerald Boileau
Merlin Hull
Wyoming
Paul Greever

The Frazier-Lemke Bill stretches the maturities on the mortgage debt of America so that the farmer is able to meet his obligations.

Under the present system of farm financing, over a period of 47 years at 6 per cent interest, the farmers would be obliged to pay $30,560,000,000. Under the terms of the Frazier-Lemke Bill, over the same period of 47 years, the farmers would be obliged to pay $11,280,000,000.

This Frazier-Lemke Bill represents a saving to the farmer and his children in the debt burden alone of nearly $5,000 per farm.

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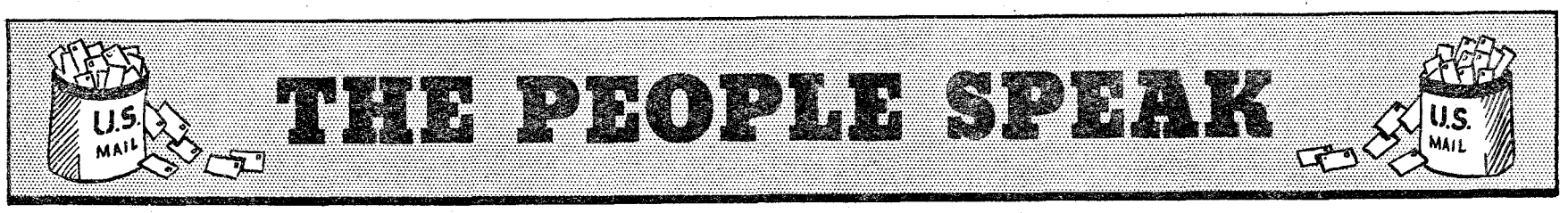

An Announcement

This page is yours. As the people speak, their voice will have a hearing in this forum. Anonymous communications cannot be considered. All letters must be signed with the name and address of their writers, as evidence of good faith. However, when so requested, the confidence of writers will be respected and their names not printed with their letter.

Alas, Poor Yorick

To the Editor: Like Monsignor Alfred E. Smith, editor-in-chief of the Baltimore Catholic Review, I was shocked at your cartoon "This Year's Midget" but my heartache came from the belief that Governor Smith had exposed himself to the ribaldry because he has associated himself with the Liberty League and became its mouth piece. What a fall was there, my countrymen!

Governor Smith taking a walk on the sidewalks of New York was more beloved, more powerful and a more useful citizen of New York and of the nation than when residing in an office atop the Empire building. It is a pity that fate played him such a scurvy trick through the medium of the Liberty League.

I listened to Governor Smith's "Nothing-to-do-but-take-a-walk" speech at the Liberty League dinner and it seemed to me that the Governor's sub-conscious mind was rebelling in every fibre of his being at what his conscious mind was compelling his tongue to say. I noted every inflection in his voice with intense interest and arrived at the conclusion that his heart was not really in the job he was doing.

Charles R. McCabe, in Manhattan College's student publication puts the case correctly, I think, in saying:

"Once Al Smith was the courageous spokesman for poverty and intelligence alike, for whom we, the people of the United States, had tremendous hopes. Today everything he touches doth become rich and strange."

Governor Alfred E. Smith belongs in the National Union for Social Justice. I hope, eventually, he will come in.

Bradford, Pa. —**W. C. Higgins**

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O'Connor and His Gang

To the Editor: John J. O'Connor and his gang, unable to answer the challenge of the National Union for Social Justice, have adopted the technique of the sneaking dog, nipping at our heels, then retreating. This nipping is so strongly characteristic of the sponsors of the Smith bill that they even imagine it to be characteristic of the members of the National Union for Social Justice. They would muzzle us. The Smith bill violates the constitutional provision for freedom of speech and the press, as well as the right of the citizens to petition Congress for the redress of grievances. Shall we permit our Congressmen to rob us of our priceless heritage? Compel O'Connor and his gang to stand together, and after the people once know them, they will fall together.

Massillon, Ohio —**William P. Walter**

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Women at Hard Labor

To the Editor: In SOCIAL JUSTICE of April 3, 1936, I note that you state that 11 million women are working for wages in the United States, and that 7 millions of these are engaged in manual labor.

Women are notorious for working for low wages. The average wage for women in industry is only about $11 weekly. I have worked in factories, hotels, department stores, and in New York skyscrapers; and the sight of women, some of them aged, working at presses and benches, in hotel kitchens, selling heavy hardware, and scrubbing office floors at one o'clock in the morning was a shock to me and is a disgrace to society.

There is a place for women in industry, in the professions and in the domestic life of America, but it is time for them to be recalled from hard manual labor. It may be necessary for the government to care for those displaced. That should be done even if it should be necessary to tax men's salaries according to their earning power.

I have the greatest respect and regard for womankind, and I believe that such a plan would benefit women even more than men, and would restore to them the dignity and beauty that hard labor robs them of.

Thank you for your splendid paper and may your efforts be successful.

Jamaica Plain, Mass. —**J. F. Mulvey**

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Blames "Old Guard"

To the Editor: I think the "Old Guard" is responsible for the present depression. Cunning, clever deceivers and wolves in sheep's clothing describes them. We cannot improve on the principles of Christ. Business is, and always was, without Christian morality. This nation, as a whole, has worshiped money so long and forgotten God, that it is at a point of moral stupidity. The best presidents we ever had, Washington, Jackson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt, always favored the farmer and the laborer. Borah is the only man I shall vote for—the rest support the "money changers".

Waverly, Ohio —**M. J. S.**

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A Social Survey

To the Editor: The old saw "Politics makes strange bed-fellows" was never more aptly demonstrated than just the other day in a private alley in the rear of our place of business, where workmen congregate during the lunch hour. A debate was in progress and the subject, as far as we could gather, was "Is Father Coughlin right or is he wrong"?

Here is a list of the disputants:

1. A Jew.
2. A German.
3. Another Jew.
4. A York State Yankee.
5. An Italian.
6. A Kentuckian.
7. A Georgia Cracker.
8. An Irishman.
9. Another Irishman.
10. A Pole.

No. 1 was strong for Father Coughlin and was ably assisted by Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10, while Nos. 7 and 9 were positive that Father Coughlin was wrong. To say the writer was surprised is putting it mildly, but imagine our consternation when a poll of the religious affiliations of the group was taken. Here is it:

1. A Jew.
2. A Lutheran.
3. A Jew.
4. An Atheist.
5. A Catholic.
6. An Episcopalian.
7. A Baptist.
8. A Presbyterian.
9. A Catholic.
10. A Catholic.

Cleveland, Ohio —**J. J. Brooks**

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It's a Promise

To the Editor: I am getting about fed up with your rantings about "driving the money changers from the temple", and "international bankers". Why don't you discuss fundamental topics that are the cause of our troubles today? I'll tell you exactly what is wrong. There are too many women cluttering up the business world today, and by their devilish methods driving the young men of this country into *CCC* camps or digging ditches. Instead of preaching about things that have as much substance as air bubbles, come down to earth and face facts. Things will never be right in this country or any country until women are returned to normal pursuits.

Chicago, Illinois —**John J. Horan**

P. S. I will contribute $10 to your cause if you will publish this letter in your paper.

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WPA Men Come Last

To the Editor: Displayed in the lobby of the National City Bank of New York's midtown office (41st Street and Seventh Ave. branch) there is a bulletin which requests WPA workers to cash their checks during certain specified hours of the day when the bank is not too busy.

After reading Chapter IV of "Money; Questions and Answers", a member of the National Union may well stare aghast at the effrontery of a corporation which, after having illegally profited from the purchase of government bonds, turns around and discriminates against the citizens who give that government being and wish to exercise the function for which in the first place the government utilized the bank's services.

Brooklyn, N. Y. —**John J. Honigmann**

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Critics Dodge Issues

To the Editor: After receiving the third issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE and reading the people's page, I would like to ask why those who criticise Father Coughlin do not criticise his principles of social justice. They are like those who have tried to debate with him—they cannot argue against these principles so they attack him personally. But we still have the right of free speech, which makes it possible for everybody to express his or her views.

Scottville, Mich. —**J. T.**

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Big Bugs and Little Bugs

To the Editor: In a March issue of Collier's Weekly, George Creel says: "When it comes to important positions, the government is cheap, mean and stupid." Then he tells us that Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, gets a salary of $15,000 a year; Harry Hopkins, head of the *FERA* and the *WPA*, is paid $10,000 a year, and Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, $15,000 a year. That means from $833 to $1,250 per month. Compare that with the $48.50 per month that WPA and road workers get. Quite a difference.

Creel says: "Participating partners of any large investment bank get from $200,000 to $1,000,000 per year." It seems to me this deserves an investigation, along with the "lobbyists" and the Townsend Plan. Is it any wonder there is a growing hatred between the Big Bugs and the Little Bugs? The rich man buys Tax-Free bonds and gets out of paying his taxes, throwing the burden upon the poor man.

Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some get elected. Those who get elected, a great many of them, swell up so that General Grant's overcoat would not make a vest for them.

Tiffin, Ohio —**E. E. Williams**

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Leaders With Faith

To the Editor: The most muddled thinking today is being put into print as serious logic. Men once respected as having sound judgment are expressing absurd opinions, or acknowledging they do not know what is right. They mistake methods for principles, means for the end. They know nothing and admit it.

This is no time to be putting our faith in men. But it is time that we as men know right from wrong, and have the courage to speak the truth. The snows of Valley Forge were pressed by the knees of the Father of our country, as he sought the remedy for her woes. The turning point of the Civil War was marked by the prayer of the Great Emancipator, seeking guidance concerning the freeing of slaves. Men whose lives are not guided by a sublime faith in the God of nations are not fit to be the leaders of a great people. And that people will have ceased to be a great people who do not choose men of such faith to be their leaders.

Scorn has been heaped upon other nations for repudiating their debts and making a treaty a scrap of paper. Yet we have seen our own nation plead expediency as the reason for violating untold thousands of such contracts. We have seen men hungry and animals starving while the supposed best educators of the land have encouraged the leaders of the nation to deliberately plan to curtail the production of food.

Such dependence upon the rulers of nations is one of the strongest signs of the degeneracy of the race. People are on the down hill road and it seems as if all nature was greased for the occasion. World wide depression, drought in many places, and moral turpitude on every side are sapping the moral fiber of society. I hope your paper will not fear to reveal the causes and the remedy.

Wells, Minnesota —**L. L. Rockwell**

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War Is Evil

To the Editor: I am not one who believes that wars are civilizing nor that society can right wrongs by killing. Two wrongs never yet have made a right, nor can society purge itself of crime by killing the criminal. From whence do evil influences come? Not alone from the living. General Sherman was right when he said "War is hell". I have lived through as many wars as I want to see or know about during my eighty-five years of life. I hope and pray that we can keep out of the one that now shadows Europe and that human society will some day really travel a civilizing path toward higher planes of thought and living.

New Hampton, Iowa —**Ettie Parker**

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Will Follow Leader

To the Editor: I have just been reading our paper of March 27th. One of the letters speaks of Father Coughlin reaching out for gold. I hate to think of the amount of money that Father Coughlin could sell out for if he chose. If he did not know what he was talking about, he would have been put off the radio long ago. I am of the Protestant faith but if Father Coughlin goes down fighting he will not go down alone. Right is might and we cannot fail.

Philadelphia, Pa. —**C. H. Newhall**

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Need Purchasing Power

To the Editor: Why should banks be permitted to collect interest on printing press money? Is it not more logical that the government should save interest on printing press money? Is the one any more inflation than the other?

Of what benefit are financial institutions as credit agencies? They pay from 2 to 3 per cent on deposits. If I borrow the cash value on my insurance policy, including my veteran's policy, I have to pay 6 per cent. A loan on a house or farm from a private institution will cost 6 per cent or more. A loan on an automobile or washing machine or other purchase on the monthly payment plan will cost at least 11½ per cent, figured by the old non-deceptive methods of arithmetic. At the same time they attempt to deceive you by explaining or advertising that it only costs you 6 per cent. Some chattel loans cost as much as 18 per cent and in the past have cost 36 per cent per year or 3 per cent per month.

It is quite true that financial institutions have been hard pressed by demands on deposits and the decrease in values. But how are these conditions to be remedied without an increase in demand to increase values, and without an increase in purchasing power by an increase in employment and in wages? We do not have overproduction but we do have a deplorable condition of under consumption. It is quite evident that 12 million unemployed and their dependents do not have the purchasing power that is needed to bring back prosperity for the wage earners and thus to the entire nation.

Marion, Ohio —**C. L.**

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Prof. Haney States: "Economic Values

IN THE columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE, we have often referred to the repetition of innumerable false statements relative to economics and money. Most of these statements are intended to convey the impression that no one understands money. The obvious purpose of such propaganda is to discourage truth seekers from trying to penetrate the veil which hides the workings of the distributive mechanism—the money system.

Autosuggestion is powerful. Only a very courageous person seeks real understanding if widespread opinion is against him. Many people are easily influenced by ostentation. The minority, who would control great masses of honest people by keeping them in ignorance, realize the tremendous force of renown. If a statement is made by a well advertised individual, the many are inclined to accept it without analysis or reasoning on their own part. A person who has been put in the limelight will often be believed even though his statements are replete with rank fallacies discernible to any adolescent who has not had his reasoning power deadened.

Paid to Deceive

If a man is on the payroll of a well publicized university and poses as an economic expert, his fallacious statements generally go unchallenged because many gullible people are more impressed by *who* says so than by *what* is said.

Deceivers who say that no one understands money and that economic truth is spoken only by well-paid experts, know very well what they are about. They know perfectly the inner truths and fundamentals of the question concerning which they deceive the public at large. They also deceive many sincere students who approach the accepted courses in Economics with a simple trust in human nature, and with honesty and good intentions toward all those to whom the world foolishly looks respectfully and confidently for economic guidance.

Every Age Has Parasites

All students of history know that every age has had its predatory parasites whose "work" consisted of living upon the property of others and despoiling honest people. The methods used have differed, but the human traits employed and the objectives sought have been about the same.

In the fourth decade of the 20th Century we are suffering not from an initial effort to engage in predatory economic practices, but from a Herculean effort to entrench the power of those who have violated scientific, sound, and honest principles. Those who have engaged in predatory practices have built up a Frankenstein monster that they must protect, or the monster will become the object of indignation and resultant righteous action to remove it.

Those who would protect and perpetuate the monster have sought to destroy political liberty and even religious freedom. They well realize that if economic freedom is to be permanently denied they must destroy the people's power to seek redress from economic slavery and personal degradation.

"Remember, that economic control gives political control. When you lose your economic independence, you are no longer politically independent; which means that you cannot enact any laws which make for better conditions, and you cannot repeal laws which have become oppressive."—Arthur Kitson.

What Is Science?

Science is man's discovery of the laws of nature. The laws of nature are truth because they are Divine laws. Divine laws cannot be fallacious. Truth can always withstand investigation. The intelligent do not have to be experts to distinguish truth from falsehood.

Minority groups, for the purpose of controlling and despoiling the majority, have deliberately concealed the truth. They have deliberately violated natural law, and to shield those violations and hide them from the view of honest men, they have carefully and deliberately built up a smoke screen of tricky terminology and abstruse statements.

Their hope is that honest men will accept their false premise that only experts can understand, and becoming discouraged, will turn away with the belief that they have not the mental capacity to uncover the fundamentals. Their hope is that honest men will not demand the straightforward answers which any scientific subject matter should present.

If Economics, as taught in our universities, is scientific subject matter, the accepted treatises should certainly deal with the essence, origin, and functions of money.

Economics is defined: *"the science that treats of the production and distribution of wealth."* Since man uses money in the exchange of his goods and services, both in the production and distribution of wealth, the essence, origin, and functions of money should be the most important part of the subject matter of Economics.

One who studies the accepted books of the classical economists, beginning with "The Wealth of Nations," by Adam Smith, down the line to the latest texts used in the large universities, will not find the answer to his questions: *"Where does the medium of exchange (money) come from; who originates it, and where does it go?"*

Can the subject matter be scientific if it does not deal with the essence of money and in a clear cut manner disclose whence it comes and where it goes? If the subject matter is scientific and those who are paid to teach it are experts, as well as sincere, certainly confusion should not exist among those who are supposedly masters of the subject.

The confusion, deliberate or otherwise, among those who present themselves as experts; their determination to make the public believe that only the accepted experts understand money, and present day chaotic economic conditions are sufficient to make the intelligent recognize that the experts are either fools or knaves.

Haney Statements Ludicrous

On April 18th the Hearst syndicated column of Prof. Louis T. Haney of New York University contained, as usual, many illogical and ludicrous statements. The Professor has filled many columns with fallacies, most of which are twisted statements of untruths and half truths. An examination of only one of his columns is sufficient to enable any thinking person to realize that Professor Haney's views will not stand analysis.

Haney's Advice to Laymen

"What the layman should do is to use common sense in selecting his expert. If he does not know enough to select his expert, he should ask some trained economist who the experts are."

If the accepted experts cannot get together and agree among themselves on the simple fundamentals,—first, how can they be experts and, second, how could any intelligent person place any credence in their pronouncements. One has only to attend an annual meeting of the American Statistical Association and the American Academy of Political Science to realize that the people who have been accepted as experts by our subsidized universities and the controlled press, are at loggerheads with each other.

In the next paragraph Professor Haney says:

"Now even if my views on economic questions are wrong, I can still say that none of these persons (referring to Professor Soddy, Kitson, etc.) *can class as an economic expert. Each was trained as an engineer, a mathematician, a psychologist or a sociologist. But the problem of economics is not a problem of engineering or mathematics or psychology."*

We are glad to note that Professor Haney admits that his own views on economic questions might be wrong. It helps to know that he realizes that economics as known to him does not make sense. We should like to point out to Professor Haney that Prof. Frederick Soddy of Oxford University, is a chemist and physicist. Professor Soddy was led into the field of economics by his desire to know the cause of increasing poverty in the face of scientific discoveries which, if properly used, would enable man to increase many fold the volume of production of wealth. He turned his scientific mind to the distributive mechanism and, after analyzing the work of the accepted classical economists, he pointed out the fundamental fallacies in their analyses of wealth and exposed the false distributive mechanism—a system which had its inception in the chartering of the Bank of England (a privately owned bank) in 1694.

Soddy, in collaboration with Arthur Kitson, who had spent many years investigating the workings of the money systems of all countries, reduced economics to a science. If Professor Haney understood the principles outlined in Professor Soddy's works, he would know that his own answers are illogical and incorrect.

A Haney Expert

"To be an economic expert, one must first accept economics as a science, having laws of cause and effect,

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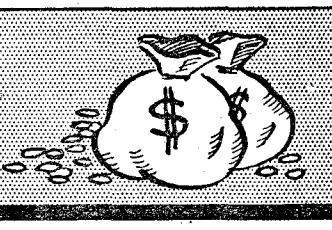
MONEY CHANGERS



Separate From Ethics and Politics!"

One must then, by long and arduous training, ascertain these laws and prove them by historical and statistical study.

"One must recognize that economic values are logically separate from ethics and politics."

Professor Haney implies that if economics is a science, it has laws of cause and effect; but if we accept economics as a science, his second statement that *"economic values are logically separate from ethics and politics,"* is a direct contradiction. A definition of a few terms will show the fallacies involved in his statements:

What is Ethics?

Ethics is the science of human duty; the basic principles of right action.

How could science be based on any other than right action, because science must be based upon natural law.

What is Politics?

Politics, briefly defined, is the science of civil government.

How could economics be a science if it is divorced from ethics and politics; for ethics is essentially the moral law and politics refers to the civil law, or the law binding upon the human beings within a government and which must, if order is to prevail, be based upon moral law.

If the distributive mechanism—Money—and the subject matter which pretends to treat of that mechanism in a fundamental manner, is scientific, then it must conform with ethical principles. If it is unethical it must be unscientific.

"No science of economics is possible based upon injustice. Economics is a necessarily moral science; hence its principles must be just. In championing private interests, economists have entirely missed the goal towards which the science should naturally tend, viz. the well-being of society."—Arthur Kitson.

More Fallacies

Quoting Professor Haney: *"Production must come before consumption. Incomes must be earned by production."*

Professor Haney, production and income are the result of the organization of the entire society. Successful organization of the entire society must be based upon ethics in politics, and the scientific achievements of the people. Production and income are the result of the entire economic system, yet you say that economic values must be divorced from ethics and politics.

How much coordinated production could there be if we had no code of laws? How could the collection of money income that you refer to be accomplished without civil law?

To have reached even our present state of material and cultural development, the system had to be based upon some moral and civil law. If economics is divorced from ethics and politics its principles should not be tolerated and applied in an organized society.

The chaos which we are experiencing today is the result of the breakdown of the system because of transgressions of moral laws, and the enactment of false civil laws. If the distributive mechanism were properly set up and permitted to function, widespread poverty could not exist because we have the facilities and know how to produce wealth in practically unlimited quantities.

If we know how to produce wealth and yet have poverty, we had better investigate Professor Haney's statement and do something about it, that is, see that economic values are no longer divorced from ethics and politics. It is the fact that the orthodox system of economics under which we have been operating has divorced ethics and politics from production and distribution, that has brought about the terrible stagnation of business, starvation, and want in the sight of potential abundance.

Haney Defines Production

Professor Haney states: *"Production consists in reducing the scarcity of goods by making what the people are willing to pay for."*

Professor Haney, if a farmer produces 1,000 bushels of wheat and, because of the scarcity of money among those who need wheat, he cannot sell his wheat, according to your statement he has not produced; or even if the farmer could sell the wheat but decided for humanitarian reasons to give it to the poor, he still has not produced.

Professor Haney, for your information, we quote a definition of Production:

That which is produced or made; any tangible result of industrial, artistic or literary labor. In political economy, a production for use involving the creating or increasing of economic wealth.

Your statement that *"production consists in reducing the scarcity of goods by making what the people are willing to pay for"* is a very good example of the orthodox economists' principles originally sold to the people by Adam Smith in his "Wealth of Nations," to saddle upon them scarcity of physical wealth because a privileged few exercise the right to arbitrarily supply and withdraw the medium for exchanging that wealth.

"It is absurd to say that wealth is a thing of such a kind, that a man with plenty of it around him may perish with hunger, like Midas in the fable, who, from his insatiable wish, found everything before him turned into gold."—Aristotle.

Readers, is it a lack of willingness to pay for the necessities of life, or has it been the lack of opportunity to earn the thing we use to pay with —Money?

"Human slavery was abolished in certain countries, but only the words were abolished, not the practice. Slavery still exists. Our people have long known that with money, it is possible to deal more painful blows than with the stick; only the political economists cannot see it."—Tolstoi.

The Money Fiat

Professor Haney says: *"Wishes are not horses. Nothing—not even money—can be given value by anybody's sayso."*

This statement carries the implication that no one originates money. Money is not found in nature. It is an invention, creation and instrumentality of civilized organized society. Either private individuals or a government must create it by fiat. The simple fact is that *all* money is fiat money. The word fiat is the Latin for "so be it." The only question is: Whose fiat shall we accept?

If legally stamped or engraved, one piece of paper of a specific size and quality is exchangeable for $1,000 in wealth; while a similar piece of paper, but bearing different numerals, is worth $10.00 in exchange. It is the will and act of man that determines the difference in the two pieces of paper and makes one exchangeable for 100 times as much wealth as the other. It is the "sayso" of somebody that makes the difference, but under an honest government and monetary system the "sayso" is exercised only by the body delegated to represent all of the people.

Money is simply and solely a production or creation of man-made statutes. Should a private group have the right to exercise the money fiat or does it belong to all of the people and, hence, should be exercised only by their duly elected representatives?

The fact that the money fiat belonged to the government only was recognized in a statement made by Christ Himself. When the Pharisees asked Christ if it were lawful to give tribute to Caesar, Christ told them to bring a piece of money. Holding the money, Christ asked: *"Whose image and inscription is this?"* They told him: *"Caesar's."* Christ said: *"Render then unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's."* Christ's statement concerning the fiat of Caesar's inscription shows that the people recognized the fact that the decree represented by the inscription of Caesar was alone the potency that made the coin money and that the exercise of the fiat was the prerogative of the Nation. Otherwise, it would simply have been a piece of metal.

The concrete substance is not the money. Money is absolutely and solely representative.

The possession of money is the legal evidence that the holder is *owed* wealth by the people of the nation in which that money is legal tender.

"The government may put its royal or sovereign stamp upon paper, affixing its money value, and, if it limit the quantity and provide against the counterfeiting of it, it will have the same currency value as gold or silver or any other substance."—From "Government & Constitutional Law," by Tiffany.

It is the amount of money in existence, as related to the goods and services to be exchanged via the use of money, that determines prices.

Professor Haney, when the volume of money is arbitrarily changed by irresponsible private citizens, their actions influence the price level. When the price levels become distorted, exchanges cannot be made by the various classes of producers. When exchanges cannot be made, stagnation, foreclosure and unemployment are the results.

If we give up wealth or services we take money, and then use that money to obtain the kinds of wealth and services we individually need. Any thinker can see what happens if the amount of money is arbitrarily and irresponsibly changed.

The Fiat on Our Money

Professor Haney says: "The issues of Federal Reserve notes are completely controlled by the federal government. Each note reads as follows: 'The United States of America will pay to the bearer on demand,' and is signed by Mr. Morgenthau as secretary of the treasury of the United States."

The only truth contained in this statement is that a reproduction of Mr. Morgenthau's signature does appear on every Federal Reserve Note. In a subsequent issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE a complete explanation of how and by whom Federal Reserve Notes are issued will be given.

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Father Coughlin's WEEKLY LETTER

The Year's Broadcasts

AS THIS LETTER reaches you, I will have concluded the last broadcast for this season. The thought occurred to me that the summation of this broadcasting season's activities would be an appropriate content for this page.

Beginning with the last Sunday of October, 1935, the burning question of that hour concerned itself chiefly with the entrance of the United States of America into some pact or agreement with Great Britain and France. British statesmen had more than intimated that sanctions would not be executed against Italy unless there was assurance that the United States government would not only approve but participate in these sanctions.

Because it is in harmony with the principles of the National Union to oppose foreign entanglements, and thereby to remain aloof from participating in internationalism as long as it is controlled by munition makers and those who dominate the financial markets of the world, I felt it my duty during November and December of last year to oppose the League of Nations just as forcefully as I had opposed it during the previous year. Certainly it was not my object to hold brief for Italy. It was my duty to sustain the solid Americanism promulgated by George Washington and advocated by our foreparents who had fled Europe.

April and May of 1936 have sustained my position insofar as the League of Nations practically has dissolved.

Last year this same League of Nations had proven indisputably how inefficient and hypocritical it was when it refused to intervene in Manchuria, in South America and in Egypt. Why should it so suddenly become supremely pious and intervene in Africa if intervention must be brought about only by using America as a catspaw?

By December of last year I was prepared to take the most momentous step in my career as a broadcaster. For more than a year the flimsy, unorganic "organization" known as the National Union for Social Justice had been existing in embryonic form. Since November 11, 1934, the National Union and its principles had been gaining recognition among the millions of persons whose pleasure it was to participate in the broadcast which I was conducting. Upon analysis I concluded that many adherents to the National Union had received membership cards either because they erroneously believed that I subscribed totally to the policies and activities of the New Deal or because they relied too implicitly upon my person.

On December 8, 1935, the time had arrived to apply the acid test of allegiance. The embryonic National Union must evolve. The men associated with the New Deal and my own person must be placed in their proper subordinate position. Evolution demanded adherents to principles rather than to men. Practical evolution further demanded that these principles, if it was hoped that they could be reduced to practice, should be advocated in a democratic manner by an organized group of men and women who believed, and who still believe, that ours would be a better country if such principles were legislated into being. Thus, on December 8, 1935, I broadcast that the day had arrived to cease applauding and to roll up our shirt sleeves for action. The National Union as an organic entity was born!

January, February, March and April of this present year witnessed the development of the National Union. More than 100,000 organizers volunteered to register their fellow citizens in units of 100 to 250. It was publicized that the best way to secure social justice for all was to elect congressmen who, in the final analysis, are the representatives and senators upon whom is incumbent the duty of writing the laws of the nation. In every congressional district, where it was possible and feasible, the National Union would attempt to endorse a candidate for Congress who publicly pledged to support legislation favorable to our principles.

Slowly at first, then with increased momentum units were multiplied, congressional districts were organized, candidates were endorsed. Out of a shapeless mass which, like so much putty, had been molded by the sham battling Democrats and Republicans according to the pattern of their unseen overlords, a new democracy was born where the people themselves, not dependent upon the prejudiced press and no longer subservient to the rapacity of partisanship, were determined to march to victory.

Thus, the entire broadcasting season was occupied chiefly with organizing the National Union. To drive the money changers from the temple, to drive from Congress the servants of the money changers—these were and are our immediate objectives.

How often during this past season have I pleaded with the exploited people to bestir themselves! My words and my inspiration are capable of setting into motion this new movement. However, it is a movement which will be spent without results unless you people are willing to spend your own efforts, your own time, your own talent, your own convenience. Leadership is the minor asset in every battle. Disciplined followership qualified with bravery, with courage, with heroism, is the major asset. Will power, too, is likewise a quality not to be underestimated. But will power directed by intelligence on the part of those participating in this campaign is of greater value.

Ours is a costly venture—costly in time, in health and in money. It will require the ability to suffer much and to sacrifice much. Our enemies will complain of the cost exacted by me and by your officers, presupposing that you will be forgetful of the billions of dollars which our foes already have exploited from you through the machinery of their unjust wages, their private coinage of money, their compound interest, their non-productive bonds and their plutocracy.

Therefore, as I leave the microphone with a promise to return to it, God willing, next October, I ask you to carry on in the name of social justice and motivated by the Christian doctrine that ***whatsoever you do unto the least of My little ones you do unto Me.***

All these discourses from last October until today are compiled in one souvenir book which I desire you to possess. In one sense, it is a rather historic book which marks either the rebirth of democracy or its lasting death in America. Therefore, this week or next week, I invite you to write to me simply requesting that I mail you a copy of this book which is yours for the asking. Somehow those of us who can afford it will meet the expenses of those who can ill-afford the cost of producing this souvenir commemorating the birth and development of the National Union for Social Justice.

Charles E. Coughlin

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